TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas

BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH : THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

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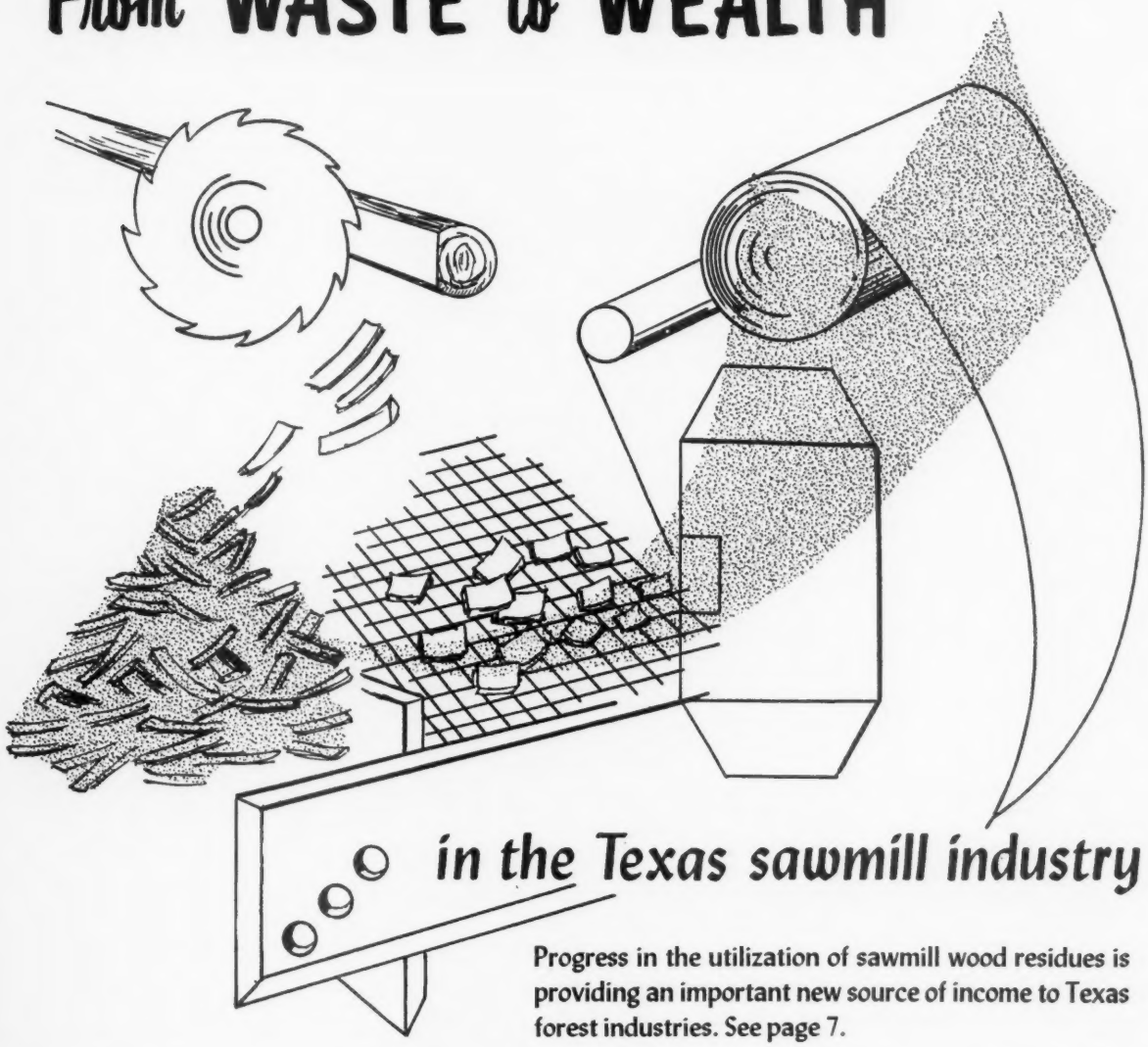
From WASTE to WEALTH



in the Texas sawmill industry

Progress in the utilization of sawmill wood residues is providing an important new source of income to Texas forest industries. See page 7.

The Business Situation in Texas

By FRANCIS B. MAY

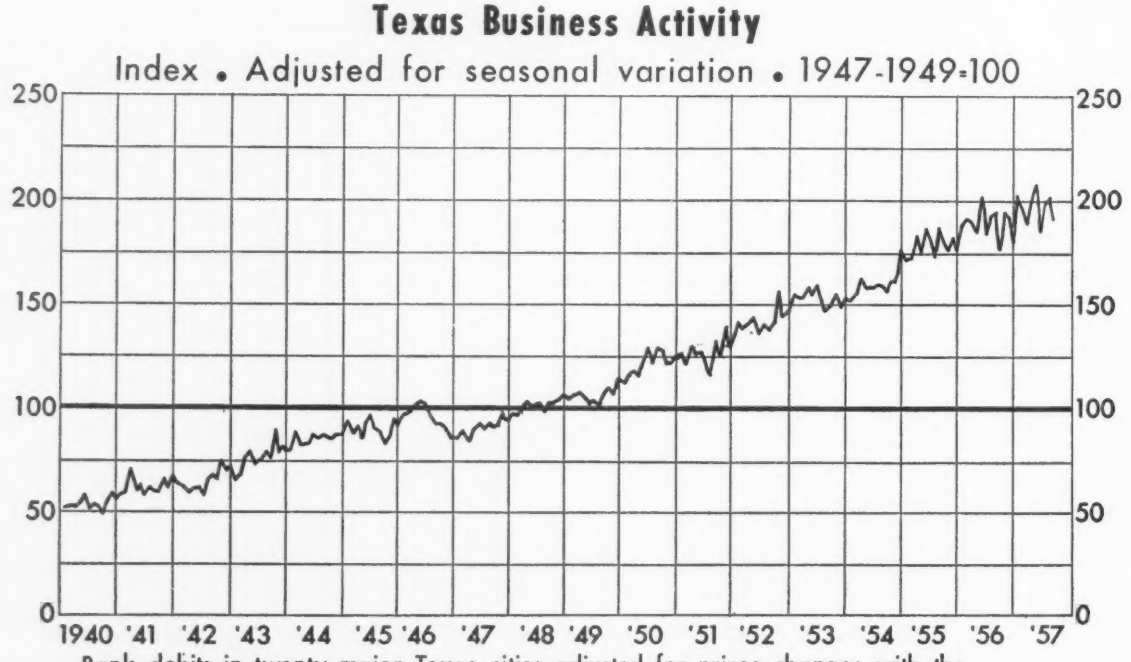
Texas business activity in September was at a level 8% above a year ago. This increase over September 1956 was a continuation of the high level of activity which has been maintained for all of this year. There is evidence, however, that the long upward drive is losing strength. August activity was at a lower rate than September. Some of this decline is undoubtedly due to the random shocks which cause temporary departures from the general direction of movement of business indicators. A glance at the chart of Texas business activity shows that two of these month-to-month declines have taken place this year. The index declined from January to March and from May to June. September activity at 191 was just above the March low of 190% of the 1947–49 average. It was well above the June low of 185. Erratic variations of this kind are found in all economic indicators.

Other evidence of weakness in the economy of the state lends this downward variation a more serious aspect. Crude petroleum production and runs to stills were each down 2% from August. Petroleum production was 8% below September of last year. Runs to stills in September were only 1% above the same month in 1956. Insofar as crude production is concerned there is no immediate cause for optimism. The Texas Railroad Commission set a 12-day production pattern for November, the same number of producing days ordered for October. This results in an average daily allowable that is 58,788 barrels above October because November is one day shorter. Total allowable production for the two months is the same. Some purchasers of crude wanted a smaller number of producing days because the lower operating rate of some refineries had caused an increase in their inventories of crude. Some Gulf Coast refiners reduced operations as much as 50% during October.

Dr. Francis B. May, assistant professor of business statistics and statistician for the Bureau of Business Research, is a specialist in business forecasting. Dr. May wrote "The Business Situation in Texas" in June and July, and in succeeding months he will replace Dr. John R. Stockton, who has written this special *Review* article regularly since 1947.—Editor.

Refiners and producers alike continue to be plagued by high inventories. Gasoline stocks reached a total of 179.3 million barrels on October 18, 6.2 million barrels above a year ago. The national inventory of light fuels used for home heating totaled 208.8 million barrels, more than 19 million barrels above a year ago. Gasoline price wars have flared up. Gulf Coast refiners have cut gasoline prices for cargo shipments.

Imports on October 18 amounted to 1.1 million barrels



Bank debits in twenty major Texas cities adjusted for prices changes with the U.S. Wholesale Price Index.

of crude oil and 418,900 barrels of products. This was an increase in crude imports of 61,900 barrels over the October 11 figure. Products imports were up 11,100 barrels over the same date.

While inroads by natural gas heaters on the market for home heating oils and a poor season for gasoline sales have contributed to the problems of the oil industry, imports continue to be the primary problem. On the East Coast, Mideast crude is cheaper than the domestic product. With the economics of transportation favoring foreign crude, East Coast refiners are under competitive pressure to use imported oil. The marketing mechanism tends to adapt itself to economic pressure, and more marketers find it necessary to meet the competition by using the cheaper products refined from imports. Whether the process can and will be controlled by government intervention to decrease our dependence on an uncertain foreign supply remains to be seen.

The strong showing made by industrial electric power consumption indicates that the portion of the industrial economy of the state which is independent of the demand factors affecting the oil industry is in a healthy condition. As investment in these industries expands, the dependence on activity in the petroleum sector will be lessened, and a better-balanced state economy will be the result.

Bank debits declined from August to September. The September figure of 225% of the 1947–49 average was 10% above the figure for September a year ago. This indicator and the index of Texas business activity both reflect all facets of the state's economy from agriculture to retail and wholesale trade and petroleum production. The fact that it is substantially above the level of a year ago is encouraging.

Sales of ordinary life insurance in September were 6% above August and 32% above the September 1956 figure. A part of every life insurance premium paid is savings. The amount saved increases during the life of the contract. The high volume of sales indicates not only a willingness to save but also confidence in the business outlook, for these are long-term contracts.

After adjustment for seasonal variation, retail sales failed to show an increase in September over the preceding month. The index of total sales dropped for the first time since February, when it declined to 178 from the previous month's level of 182. It declined again in March to a level of 175, the low point for the year. When the index has been adjusted for seasonal variation, changes are due to cyclical factors and the erratic variations which affect all economic indicators and which proceed from no assignable causes. The February and March declines were due primarily to erratic factors, for the index subsequently rose steadily to a high of 192 in August. The weakened demand for oil and its products and the decline in other barometers of Texas business indicate that the present decline is due to fundamental causes.

Construction activity, as shown by the value of urban building permits issued, displayed a mixture of changes in September. The index of total value of urban permits issued declined 5% from August. This was due to a drop in the value of permits issued for alterations and repairs. These dropped 48% in September, enough to reduce the value of the over-all index. The value of permits for residential and nonresidential construction both increased in September over August.

Nationally the trend of new construction is upward. Public construction as well as private residential construction showed increases in September over August. Outlays of national, state, and local governmental agencies were running at a level of $14.6 billion in September. Nonfarm residential construction was at the rate of $16.8 billion. These are seasonally-adjusted annual rates.

Farm cash income, unadjusted for the normal seasonal ebb and flow of activity, was equal to the average amount received during the 1947–49 period. This is actually a counterseasonal drop of 12% from September 1956. The rise from 81% to 100% from August to September was not as much as the normal fall increase in farm income should be.

To summarize, the August-to-September changes in Texas business showed a preponderance of minus signs over plus signs. If year-to-year comparisons are made, there is a majority of increases over decreases. Further, the sizes of the increases outweigh the decreases. There is every indication that the Texas economy, like the nation's, is teetering at the top of a prolonged rise in activity which could not be sustained indefinitely. There has to be an occasional pause. As indicated by the chart of Texas business activity there have been two such periods since 1947. One, a mild dip in activity, occurred in 1949. The second, slightly more pronounced, began in mid-1953 and lasted until late in 1954. Neither was severe in its effects. From the data currently available, we seem to be in a period of roughly sidewise movement with the possibility that a series of monthly declines may take place. Whether they do occur depends in good part on factors affecting the national economy. A loosening of credit by the Federal Reserve Board, an increase in defense outlays or other governmental expenditures, or a strong upsurge in exports could send both the Texas and the national economies strongly upward. If none of these things happens, the economy of the state may continue its sidewise movement. Above all, something must be done to help Texas' ailing giant, the oil industry.

SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(Adjusted for seasonal variation, 1947–49 = 100)

Index	Sept 1957	Aug 1957	Sept 1956	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
Texas business activity	191	201	177	— 5	+ 8
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. district	86	86	97	**	— 11
Crude petroleum production	118	120	128	— 2	— 8
Crude oil runs to stills	143	146	142	— 2	+ 1
Total electric power consumption	376	371	334	+ 1	+ 13
Industrial electric power consumption	376	371	334	+ 1	+ 13
Bank debits	225	238	205	— 5	+ 10
Ordinary life insurance sales	351	331	266	+ 6	+ 32
Total retail sales	183	192	165	— 5	+ 11
Durable-goods sales	172	175	139	— 2	+ 24
Nondurable-goods sales	189	200	178	— 5	+ 6
Urban building permits issued*	190	199	161	— 5	+ 18
Residential	196	188	135	+ 4	+ 45
Nonresidential	194	182	204	+ 7	— 5
Farm cash income, unadjusted	100	81	114	+ 23	— 12

*Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.

**Change is less than one-half of one percent.

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

Editor.....John R. Stockton
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Industrial Production:

TEXANS STUDY WATER CONSERVATION

By STANLEY A. ARBINGAST

For the first time in seven years most sections of Texas have received above average rainfall, but despite the surplus of rain, plans are being made to solve water supply problems which can be expected to develop again during future drouths. This is unprecedented because in the past most Texas planning concerned with provision of adequate water supplies has been on an emergency rather than a long-term basis.

Fortunately, recognition by the state's citizens that better water resources management is basic to continued expansion of industry and agriculture as well as to population growth has spurred the notable upsurge of initiative now being focused on local and state-wide water problems. Supplies are adequate to support an expanded industrial and population base, but the problem is to get water to the right place at the right time. There is no simple solution because Texas rainfall is extremely variable with respect to time and place. It is the effect of this variability which Texans are determined to minimize.

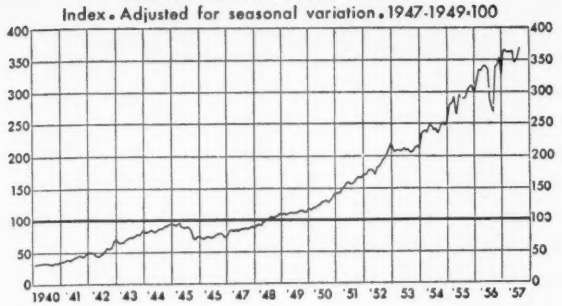
When water resources are discussed, people tend to talk only in terms of surface and ground water. This is an oversimplification, because water resources are the result of a hydrologic cycle. Most Texas moisture is drawn from the Gulf by evaporation and, driven by the prevailing southeast winds, moves across the state's land mass, where it is precipitated in the form of rain or snow. Much runs off into streams or is drained into lakes or ponds, and a substantial portion is drawn down into underlying geologic formations. Man, animals, and plants use the rest. Completion of the cycle comes when water is returned to the atmosphere through evapo-transpiration or is carried back to the sea by streams. The latter amounts to approximately 40 million acre feet each normal year in Texas.

In the past the main handicaps to the acceptance of a state-wide program of water conservation have been a general lack of understanding of the situation and lack of a method to deal with it. Texas is so large and its resources are so numerous and diverse that it has been difficult for the people who live in one section of the state to understand the problems of those living in other sections. For example, residents of El Paso and Marshall have little in common except for the fact that they are all Texans; otherwise their ways of life are quite dissimilar. The same comparison between Dalhart in the Panhandle and Eagle Pass or Harlingen in Southwest Texas could be made. Vast distances aggravate misunderstandings and foster provincialism.

Governor Daniel, in an effort to gain state-wide approval of a plan of action, has appointed a Texas Water Planning Committee, which is charged with advising the officials of state government on water policy matters. This group is a representative one, composed of members from all parts of Texas. Much constructive advice on policy can be anticipated from this committee, for the group is composed of individuals who are thoroughly familiar with Texas and its water supply. Organizations represented on the committee include the United States Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation (Texas is one of 17 reclamation states), the United States Geological Survey, the Texas

Industrial Electric Power Use in Texas

Index • Adjusted for seasonal variation • 1947-1949=100



State Board of Water Engineers, the Texas Society of Professional Engineers, the National Reclamation Association, the Texas Water Conservation Association, the United States Weather Bureau, the Water Research and Information Center at Texas A. & M. College, the High Plains Water Conservation District, the State Department of Health, the Soil Conservation Service, the State Department of Agriculture, the various regional chambers of commerce, major utility companies, engineering firms and river basin authorities, among many others. Wide interest among the state's citizens in the work of this committee is indicative that Texas people are becoming aware of the magnitude of the challenge.

In the meantime, much progress in conservation of supply can be reported. Most important and far-reaching of projects under way at the present time is the expansion in the scope and number of basic data-gathering studies. There is much information on geology, topography, and hydrology yet to be gathered (there is practically no ground water data for more than one-third of the 254 counties), and this data, when secured, must be catalogued in the most minute detail.

Then, too, there is a lack of economic data. Information of this type is essential to sound planning, but, until recently, little attention has been paid to it. However, the cities of Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth, and Houston, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Water Research and Information Center at Texas A. & M., the Bureau of Business Research at The University of Texas, and the various river basin authorities have pioneered in this area of vital informational need. Many other large-scale studies soon will be under way.

ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION

Use	Aug 1957*	January-September 1957*	January-September 1956†	Percent change
	Thousands of kilowatt hours			
TOTAL	4,198,325	31,997,750	28,516,052	+ 12
Commercial	590,492	4,096,479	3,726,500	+ 10
Industrial	2,426,076	20,501,831	18,283,751	+ 12
Residential	1,063,156	6,509,469	5,538,758	+ 18
Other	118,601	888,971	967,043	— 8

*Preliminary—based on reports of 10 electric power companies reported to the Bureau of Business Research and leveled to Federal Power Commission preliminary data.

†Revised to preliminary Federal Power Commission data.

Some of the state's best legal brains are concentrating on ways to clarify the somewhat confused laws relating to riparian rights and appropriative rights. Some corrective action to untangle the confusion already has been taken by the state legislature. Future sessions are certain to make further progress.

Executives of many Texas industries which use large quantities of water are conscientiously trying to cut down use wherever possible. Some companies have installed elaborate water-saving equipment after surveys demonstrated the economies of recirculation and multiple use. Many more companies are planning to install automatic controls and metering devices for the purpose of saving water. It is worth noting, however, that many industries—particularly those that use large quantities for cooling or exchange of heat—only take a loan of water; they use it and then discharge it in quality good enough for intake by some other industry located downstream. Industries which decompose large quantities of water are few in number. Furthermore, industrial water seldom needs to be pure unless it is to be used for such purposes as food processing and the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Water which has been labeled as contaminated for domestic consumption can be used by most industries.

Use of seawater and brackish water by coastal industries is on the increase. Dow Chemical Company's gigantic manufacturing chemical complex at Freeport uses substantial amounts in cooling condensers and in operating certain processing units where fresh water was formerly used. Naturally, changeover to the use of seawater has not been without its problems, but man is ingenious when challenged. For example, at Dow, organisms in the water are controlled by chlorine injection; cathodic attack is minimized with the use of magnesium anodes; wooden structures are impregnated with chemical preparations; and exposed steel is protected with coatings of coal tar.

In West Texas, man's ingenuity has solved the problem of supply for a number of large manufacturing installations. Cosden Petroleum's refinery at Big Spring has long used sewage effluent from the nearby city in its refining operations. An Amarillo refinery also uses effluent, and, when output at the new synthetic rubber complex now under construction at Odessa begins, effluent purchased from that city will be utilized in quantity. Obviously such procedures have proved to be economical despite complications brought about by increased quantities of detergents contained in the effluent.

Much interest is currently evidenced in projects designed to recharge underground reservoirs and aquifers. One of the more significant of such experiments has been under way on the gigantic King Ranch in Southwest Texas for some time. Another is in progress on Luling Foundation property in the Lockhart area. Typically, recharge projects are designed to collect run-off in lakes and ponds after heavy rains and then pump it back into the ground to replenish depleted aquifers. In California experiments of this nature have proved to be quite successful, and use of the recharge technique is increasing there and elsewhere.

A much-discussed method for overcoming water shortages is the conversion or purification of saline and mineralized water. In Texas extensive areas are underlain with salt brines, which might be treated in such a way as to make them pure enough for utilization by factories or for purposes of irrigation. Scientists are generally agreed that

PETROLEUM AND GAS ACTIVITY

Source: State Comptroller of Public Accounts and Railroad Commission of Texas

Product	Sept 1957	Aug 1957	Sept 1956	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
CRUDE OIL					
Production (thous of bbls)	83,175*	86,530*	87,852	— 4	— 5
Value (thous of dols)	222,057	306,686	243,538	— 28	— 9
Runs to stills (thous of bbls)	68,114	70,395	67,751	— 3	+ 1
NATURAL GAS†					
Production (thous of dols)	41,691	48,207	35,121	— 14	+ 19
SULFUR					
Recovered from gas (long tons)	18	97	18	— 81	**

*Preliminary.

†Includes casinghead gas.

**Change is less than one-half of one percent.

it is not unreasonable to assume a method will be discovered to make saline conversion practical in inland areas. Such a discovery would be a real boon to regions where water quality is a problem.

Of interest to all Texans is experimentation with the conversion of heavily mineralized water in North Texas near Wichita Falls. Ionics Incorporated of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in conjunction with a local firm, Texas Electric Service of Fort Worth, is conducting the research with the use of the electric membrane process.

Ways are being devised to cut down evaporation and seepage from stream channels, irrigation ditches, and lakes. In some instances channels and ditches have been lined with concrete or other impervious substances to prevent seepage, noxious and thirsty vegetation along channels has been removed periodically, and lakes and ponds have been treated with chemicals to cut down evaporation. San Antonio's Southwest Research Institute is conducting a number of experiments on evaporation control with subsidies from various organizations. Control areas include stock tanks near San Antonio and San Angelo, and a 50-acre lake near Eagle Pass. Scientists believe evaporation losses may be reduced as much as 40 percent.

Irrigationists, too, are contributing to conservation through more efficient water use. Amounts needed for irrigation have been cut substantially in some areas by pumping water to fields at night or on cloudy days, thus greatly reducing evaporation losses. In some instances, crop yields per acre have even been increased through careful rather than wasteful watering.

Research into me hods of inducing precipitation through cloud seeding is proceeding. Meteorologists at The University of Texas, among others, have taken a special interest in investigations of this type, but evidence gathered so far is inconclusive. Many legal and scientific questions in this area of research must be answered before substantial progress can be assured.

Siltation of reservoir basins, long a problem in arid and subhumid areas of extensive cultivation, is receiving attention from engineers who have the responsibility for plan and design of the dams constructed to impound water. They have been successful in designing dams to minimize the undesirable effects of silting; more progress can be anticipated.

Many large dams have recently been completed, several are under construction, and many more are in the planning stages. One proposal which has attracted wide attention is the Bureau of Reclamation's plan to transport water via canal from humid Southeast Texas to the Lower Rio Grande Valley, a productive irrigated region where more land could be cropped if the necessary water were available. Coastal cities located near the canal and needing supplementary municipal and industrial supplies would be allowed to draw water from it. Such a scheme, if implemented, would cost approximately a billion dollars. This sounds like a lot of money to most Texans, but the expenditure to serve such a dynamic and vital area as the Gulf Coast would not be great when compared with amounts already expended for California's Great Central Valley Project. Of special significance at the moment is the vast amount of economic and other data which Reclamation officials have accumulated; even those most strongly opposed to the idea have expressed admiration for the Bureau's documentation of present and future needs for the area the canal would serve.

WELL COMPLETIONS

Source: *The Oil and Gas Journal*

Region	September 1957* Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Jan-Sept 1957	1956
TEXAS	1,033	89	607	1,729	16,298	16,391
Southwest	97	27	98	222	1,999	2,386
Gulf Coast	77	22	83	182	1,846	1,980
East	83	4	42	129	993	827
North Central	326	15	272	613	5,769	5,892
West	372	4	97	473	4,610	4,304
Panhandle	78	17	15	110	1,081	1,002

*For four weeks ending September 28, 1957.

REFINERY STOCKS*

Source: *The Oil and Gas Journal*

Area and product	Sept 1957	Aug 1957	Sept 1956	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
	(thousands of barrels)				
UNITED STATES					
Gasoline	177,430	171,683	174,720	+ 3	+ 2
Distillate	169,265	154,237	150,367	+ 10	+ 13
Residual	57,716	52,472	47,499	+ 10	+ 22
Kerosene	36,331	34,114	33,817	+ 6	+ 7
TEXAS					
Gasoline	30,428	30,446	30,740	**	— 1
Distillate	22,342	21,055	19,830	+ 6	+ 13
Residual	10,157	10,066	8,728	+ 1	+ 16
Kerosene	4,327	3,674	4,554	+ 18	— 5

*Figures shown are for the week ending nearest last day of the month.

**Change is less than one half of one percent.

Chips from sawmill wood residues are becoming big business . . .

From WASTE to WEALTH *in the Texas Sawmill Industry*

By MONTGOMERY R. CHILDS*

The annual "waste" wood potentially available to the pulp and paper industry from Texas' pine sawmills is the equivalent of over one-half million cords of pulpwood. This represents the annual growth obtainable from over 500,000 acres of productive pine land—enough wood fiber to satisfy the wood raw material requirements of two sulphate pulp mills of 500-ton daily capacity.

That these facts are now significant is the result of the modern perspective and far-reaching ideas of the sawmill industry. Close cooperation between the paper and the lumber industries has resulted in a veritable revolution in wood residue utilization. This has altered the scope of forest utilization as well as the economic status of sawmill operations in Texas and the South. An even more important development may lie in the influence exerted on the future use of our forest resources. This new era is the result of the installation of sawmill equipment to remove bark from sawlogs and to chip the previously often-wasted slabs, edgings, and lumber end-trims into raw material for the cooking vessels of the pulp and paper industry.

Increasing demand for all products of the forest, coupled with decreasing supplies of virgin timber, has resulted in a program to develop the full productive capacity of our forest land. This includes adequate protection from fire, disease, and insects. Closely related is another program designed to increase the effectiveness of the wood utilization industries which operate on materials harvested from the forest.

The manufacture of lumber and other primary wood products inevitably results in a large volume of residues—slabs, bark, edgings, trimmings, sawdust, shavings, and other material. In the past, less than 40% of the total volume of sawlogs has been recovered in the form of salable products. Formerly, much of the waste material accumulating around wood processing plants went to the residue burner. But this is changing. In the past few years, high columns of billowing smoke from wood refuse burners have almost disappeared at a number of Texas sawmills. They now utilize the once-wasted wood by turning it into pulp chips.

Bark-free chips are obtained by debarking trees, logs, slabs and edgings, or the chips themselves. The method most commonly employed, however, is that of debarking sawlogs prior to the sawmilling operation. The peeled logs are then sawed in normal fashion, except that they now produce bark-free slabs and edgings. The residues, along with miscut or low-grade lumber and end trimmings, are conveyed to precision chippers where they are reduced to pulp chips about three-fourths inch square and one-eighth inch thick. After undergoing a screening operation to insure uniformity of chip size, the acceptable chips go to storage bins. Some producers utilize re-chippers to reduce oversize fragments which result from the initial chipping operations.

Shipments of chips to the pulp mill are made by railroad car, with a load capacity of 45 to 50 tons (the equivalent of one digester charge), or by the more prevalent method of trailer-trucks. The trucks are capable of transporting 15 to 20 tons per load. The loading and unloading of chips is accomplished pneumatically, mechanically, or by gravity. At the pulp mill, the residue chips are conveyed to storage bins or silos where they may be mixed with the roundwood chips produced at the mill.

The types of products for which "waste" wood chips are currently being used are chemical and semichemical pulps, and coarsely fiberized wood. These are then used in the manufacture of various kinds of paper or paper products such as roofing, saturated felt, container board, insulation board, and hardboard. The production of residue chips for pulp purposes is an exacting process requiring precision chippers. A uniform-sized chip is necessary for the chemical cook used at most pulp mills. Oversized chips result in incomplete separation of the cellulose fibers; undersized chips result in a yield loss from over-cooking the fibers.

Slab and edgings "waste" produces chips of high quality since the wood is derived almost entirely from the outer portion of the tree. This means that the wood is of a relatively high density and has longer wood fibers. Furthermore, since it consists largely of sapwood, there is less chance for the occurrence of knots, rot, or other imperfections. Compared with pulp chips produced at the mill, sawmill residue chips show a higher yield of pulp per ton of chips used. These technological factors are tremendously contributive in making sawmill "waste" wood chips attractive to the pulp and paper industry.

The utilization of sawmill residues for pulp chip production was initiated in the Pacific Northwest. The high volume of daily lumber production there made the installation of expensive sawlog debarking equipment a practical consideration. The development of less expensive equipment designed to debark efficiently the relatively small pine logs handled by southern mills soon followed. The advent of debarkers and attendant equipment suitable for Texas conditions induced several of the progressive sawmill and

*Associate Wood Utilization Technologist, Forest Products Department, Texas Forest Service, Lufkin, Texas.

pulp companies to consider the significance of the potential impact of more complete and effective utilization of mill residues. The utilization of sawmill residues for the production of pulp chips is now a very important and rapidly expanding segment of our industrial economy.

The direct effect of sawmills' utilizing debarkers and waste wood chippers has been an increase in lumber produc ion of about 5%, an increase in grade realization of 3%, and an increase in gross income of roughly $6 to $8 per thousand board feet of lumber. Economically, the potential sale of chips from 75 of the larger East Texas pine sawmills represents an annual source of income amounting to about $3.5 million. Only about 25% of this potential is now being realized. It is reasonable to expect that nearly all of this potential residue will be utilized within the next decade.

Much of the wood fiber available for pulping is in the form of unbarked slabs and edgings from small sawmills. The principal difficulty in utilizing this raw material relates to its sca'tered location. This could be overcome with a network of strategically located slab concentration yards equipped with slab debarkers. Even mills cutting less than 10.000 board feet of lumber per day are important sources of pine pulp chips. Many of them could easily be in the chip producing business.

Texas forest industries support employment for about 40,000 persons or 10% of all people industrially employed in the state. These persons, earning upwards of $148 million a year, produce goods valued at almost one-half billion dollars. Debarking of sawlogs is actually a conservation tool because it serves to perpetuate the supply of wood for the forest industries of the s ate. This implies that wood processing industries can expand, and that employment, income, and community stability may be increased without additional drain on the standing timber. As a partial result of "waste" chip utilization, one paper mill in Texas has doubled in size during the past five years and other paper companies have increased their capacities.

The resource implications arising from the utilization of sawmill residues for pulp chip production are very significan'. More than 1,200,000 cords of pine pulpwood were produced in Texas in 1955. The volume of currently available pine residues amounts to over 20% of the total pine pulpwood production figure. A certain portion of this potential pulp chip production can be allocated for the replacement of a small part of our present resource drain. However, the majority of this "waste" should realistically be projected for the future growth and expansion of our pulp and paper industry.

It can be reasonably estimated that by 1975 the United States population will show an increase of 35%, and gross national production an increase of about $238 billion or 68%, over the 1952 figure. The increasing population will demand more and more pulp and paper products. By 1975 there will be sufficient purchas'ng power to increase pulp consumption to almost twice the present demand. The greatest expansion of the pulp and paper industry is expected in the South, partially due to the recent strides made in chip utilization in this region.

In order to keep pace, the pulpwood industry of Texas must increase total annual production 1,100.000 cords by 1975. One-quarter million cords are presently foreseeable from mill residues of the larger East Texas pine sawmills. Another one-quar er million cords should be available from the smaller mills, barring any unaccountable economic and equipment difficulties. Therefore, our forests will only be called upon for an additional annual drain of one-half million cords. Present growth and mortality figures indicate that this will not place any undue strain upon our resources. Thus, by 1975, we will be in a position to do as much with 1.8 million cords of pulpwood as we could have done with 2.3 million cords a few years ago, before we had the log debarker.

FEDERAL INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

Source: Internal Revenue Service, U. S. Treasury Department

District	July 1-September 30		
	1957	1956	Percent change
TEXAS	$563,027,568†	$466,204,182	+ 21
Income	232,094,456	208,119,951	+ 12
Employment	3,625,436	2,697,603	+ 34
Withholding	268,428,509	210,216,163	+ 28
Other	58,879,170	45,170,465	+ 30
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	302,010,625†	262,427,163	+ 15
Income	128,074,381	107,310,014	+ 19
Employment	33,355	53,968	— 38
Withholding	136,931,323	124,061,033	+ 10
Other	36,971,565	31,002,148	+ 19
NORTHERN DISTRICT	261,016,943†	203,777,019	+ 28
Income	124,020,075	100,809,937	+ 3
Employment	3,592,081	2,643,635	+ 36
Withholding	131,497,186	86,155,130	+ 53
Other	21,907,600	14,168,317	+ 55

† Details do not add to totals due to rounding.

Texas Industrial Expansion

July–September 1957

A quarterly supplement to the Directory of Texas Manufacturers prepared by

Stanley A. Arbingast, Assistant Director
Robert H. Drenner, Research Associate

Industrial construction projects announced during the third quarter of this year are listed with data on cost, number of employees, and products. Readers are invited to add their names to the regular mailing list for future issues. Mailing charge, one dollar a year. Single copies, twenty-five cents.

Retail Trade:

FOURTH QUARTER TO DECIDE DIRECTION

By BUFORD A. CASEY

Total Texas retail sales for September fell 7% from August but were 4% above September 1956. Sales for January-September were 4% higher than for the first three quarters of last year. Although durable goods slipped 10% from August, they were 12% above September 1956 and 5% ahead of the first nine months of last year. Nondurable goods were off 6% from August, 1% above September 1956, and 3% greater than last year to date (January-September).

The September index of retail sales (1947–49=100, adjusted for seasonal variation) stood at 183, which is nine points below the all-time high of August but 18 points above September 1956. The seasonally-adjusted durable goods index, at 172 for September, was 33 points above September 1956, and the nondurable goods index, at 189, was 11 points above September 1956.

Best gains over September 1956 were shown by farm implement dealers (+27%); automotive stores (+14%); gasoline and service stations (+12%); family clothing stores (+9%); and office, store, and school supply dealers (+9%). In contrast with the average increase of 4% in September 1957 over September 1956 by all retail stores, declines occurred for jewelry stores (—15%) and liquor and furniture stores (each —6%).

Volume of 286 Texas department and apparel stores in September was 2% below August, yet 2% above September 1956. For the nine months, sales were 1% ahead of 1956. Of the 31 cities reporting, 20 exceeded August, 18 were ahead of September 1956, and 20 showed gains for the year to date. Gains over August ranged from 1% to 33%; over last September, from 1% to 18%; and over January-September 1956, from 1% to 11%. Out front in the September-to-September gains were Amarillo (+18%), Victoria (+14%), Lubbock (+13%), McAllen (+12%), El Paso (+11%), Austin (+10%), Brownsville (+10%), San Angelo (+9%), Henderson (+8%), Brownwood (+6%), and Edna (+6%). Best gains for the nine months were at Lubbock (+11%); Brownsville (+10%); Plainview (+8%); Amarillo, Austin, and Brownwood (each +7%); Marshall (+6%); Greenville and Victoria (each +5%); and Henderson and McAllen (each +4%). Losses in September from August sales ranged from 2% to 24% in 10 cities, one city showing no change; drops from September 1956 varied from 1% to 13% in 11 cities, two

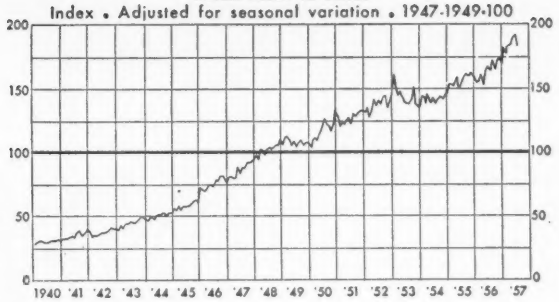
ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES

(Unadjusted for seasonal variation)

Type of store	Sept 1957	Jan-Sept 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956	Percent change: Jan-Sept 1957 from Jan-Sept 1956
	Millions of dollars				
TOTAL	967.9	8,525.9	— 7	+ 4	+ 4
Durable goods	303.7	2,706.3	— 10	+ 12	+ 5
Nondurable goods	664.2	5,819.6	— 6	+ 1	+ 3

Retail Sales in Texas

Index • Adjusted for seasonal variation • 1947-1949=100



cities registering no change; for the year to date, losses were from 2% to 9% in eight cities, and two cities had no change.

Of 27 cities reporting sales by store types, two exceeded August, 17 were ahead of last September, and 19 showed gains over January-September 1956. Best gains over last September were made by Henderson (+26%), Port Arthur (+19%), Beaumont (+16%), Brownwood (+15%), and Temple (+11%), with better-than-average gains by Amarillo (+8%) and Austin, Dallas, and El Paso (each +5%). Ahead for the first nine months were Brownwood (+12%); Port Arthur (+11%); Amarillo (+10%); Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and Plainview (each +9%); Beaumont, El Paso, and Lubbock (each +8%); Corsicana (+6%); and Henderson (+5%).

The September ratio of 71.4% of credit sales to total retail sales in 61 Texas department and apparel stores compared with 65.9% for August and 70.7% last September. Cities with highest ratios were Dallas (81.1%), Fort Worth (69.2%), and Galveston (68.1%). By type of business, top ratios were shown by dry goods and apparel stores (74.1%), department stores with over $1 million in sales (72.8%), men's clothing stores (70.0%), women's specialty shops (67.5%), and department stores under $1 million in sales (51.1%). The September ratio of collections during the month to outstandings at the first of the month (34.8%) dropped a little from August (35.7%) but was above last September (33.8%). At 51.4%, dry

RETAIL SALES TRENDS BY KINDS OF BUSINESS

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

Group	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change in sales: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change in sales: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
DURABLE GOODS			
Automotive stores	297	— 11	+ 14
Furniture and household appliance stores	162	— 15	— 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	324	— 12	+ 5
NONDURABLE GOODS			
Apparel stores	205	+ 5	+ 5
Drug stores	150	— 1	+ 6
Eating and drinking places	96	— 7	**
Food stores	242	— 10	**
Gasoline and service stations	631	— 4	+ 12
General merchandise stores	193	— 6	**
Other retail stores	203	— 6	— 7

**Change is less than one-half of one percent.

CREDIT RATIOS IN DEPARTMENT AND APPAREL STORES

Classification	Number of reporting stores	Credit ratios* Sept 1957	Credit ratios* Sept 1956	Collection ratios† Sept 1957	Collection ratios† Sept 1956
ALL STORES	61	71.4	70.7	34.8	33.8
BY CITIES					
Austin	5	65.1	64.9	46.3	47.8
Bryan	3	42.9	37.1	39.9	37.9
Dallas	6	81.1	81.3	33.4	30.4
El Paso	3	61.0	61.1	25.0	25.0
Fort Worth	3	69.2	68.1	31.1	30.4
Galveston	5	68.1	43.3	40.8	51.5
San Antonio	5	63.9	63.3	37.7	35.6
Waco	4	63.0	63.3	48.1	49.8
BY TYPE OF STORE					
Department stores (over $1 million)	18	72.8	73.0	33.7	32.5
Department stores (under $1 million)	20	51.1	44.1	37.3	38.0
Dry goods and apparel stores	4	74.1	74.2	51.4	52.3
Women's specialty shops	9	67.5	65.7	38.7	38.8
Men's clothing stores	10	70.0	66.1	42.6	44.5
BY VOLUME OF NET SALES					
Over $1,500,000	22	72.9	72.6	34.5	33.5
$500,000 to $1,500,000	14	59.1	58.3	40.4	41.4
$250,000 to $500,000	10	48.7	47.0	42.4	43.3
Less than $250,000	15	50.6	33.4	33.5	34.7

*Credit sales as a percent of net sales.

†Collections during the month as a percent of accounts unpaid on the first of the month.

goods and apparel stores led others in collections, with men's clothing stores next at 42.6%. Waco (48.1%), Austin (46.3%), and Galveston (40.8%) led the reporting cities in collections to outstandings during September.

Secondary trade indicators. Total advertising linage in 27 Texas newspapers for September was 1% above both August and last September. Eleven papers exceeded August advertising linage, and 18 were above last September. Of 111 Texas cities, 64 increased postal receipts from August, and 54 topped last September.

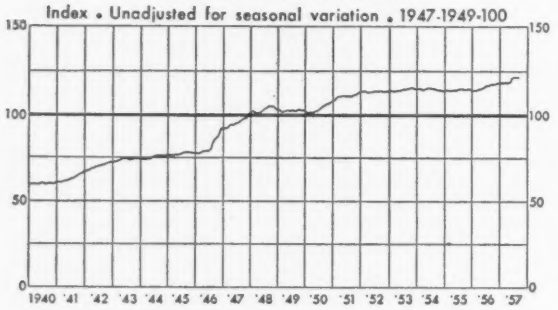
THE NATIONAL PICTURE

Retail trade leads the economy in optimism, although caution over recent stock market and manufacturing weaknesses has touched the retail picture. The fall upturn is felt by many sectors of retail trade, particularly by sporting goods, variety, automotive, and clothing stores. Appliances, furniture, lumber, and hardware are behind usual seasonal levels.

With improvement in residential building, still 8% behind last September, private construction expenditures reversed their downward trend of an average of 12% for

Consumers' Prices in the U. S.

Index • Unadjusted for seasonal variation • 1947-1949=100



the previous six months. Lower birth rates of the mid-thirties are showing up as decreased new family formations, lessening pressure for housing and the durables that make a modern home. While nondurables benefit from the demands of larger families of children below marriageable ages, residential lumber, hardware, plumbing, and appliances run behind some previous years. Public building and highway construction, however, are forging ahead at increased rates, with the latter expected to be a strong positive factor next year.

Consumers responded to recent tightening of international tensions in about the same way as many statesmen interpreted events: chances of war—possible, but not probable. There is no rush for durables as there was in

POSTAL RECEIPTS

City	Dollars Aug 24-Sept 20 1957	Dollars July 28-Aug 23 1957	Dollars Aug 25-Sept 21 1956	Percent change Aug 24-Sept 20 1957 from July 28-Aug 23 1957	Percent change Aug 24-Sept 20 1957 from Aug 25-Sept 21 1956
Alice	10,750	10,053	9,999	+ 7	+ 8
Bay City	8,996	8,564	9,240	+ 5	— 3
Borger	13,921	13,921	12,377	**	+ 12
Brady	2,933	2,787	3,290	+ 5	— 11
Brownfield	5,892	5,806	5,593	+ 1	+ 5
Cameron	4,777	3,080	5,140	+ 55	— 7
Childress	3,585	3,237	3,964	+ 11	— 10
Cleburne	9,002	9,490	8,790	— 5	+ 2
Coleman	4,958	4,469	4,914	+ 11	+ 1
Crystal City	6,443	5,634	7,428	+ 14	— 13
Cuero	4,439	4,036	3,603	+ 10	+ 23
Denton	21,888	26,713	21,706	— 18	+ 1
Eagle Pass	4,911	4,089	4,973	+ 20	— 1
Edinburg	7,259	7,845	6,543	— 7	+ 11
El Campo	8,679	7,403	7,322	+ 17	+ 19
Gatesville	2,932	4,245	2,858	— 31	+ 3
Gilmer	3,778	3,147	4,133	+ 20	— 9
Graham	5,762	5,908	5,895	— 2	— 2
Granbury	3,181	2,488	2,289	+ 28	+ 39
Hale Center	1,081	1,373	743	— 21	+ 45
Hillsboro	4,720	9,075	4,934	— 48	— 4
Huntsville	6,458	8,100	8,132	— 20	— 21
Jacksonville	10,946	12,403	13,019	— 12	— 16
Kenedy	2,698	2,410	2,987	+ 12	— 10
Kermit	4,894	5,634	4,694	— 13	+ 4
Kerrville	8,106	8,679	8,540	— 7	— 5
Kingsville	12,365	8,998	14,405	+ 37	— 14
Kirbyville	2,295	2,378	2,146	— 3	+ 7
La Grange	3,053	3,356	4,069	— 9	— 25
Levelland	5,299	4,819	5,591	+ 10	— 5
Littlefield	4,291	4,094	4,186	+ 5	+ 3
Lockhart	2,586	2,800	2,726	— 8	— 5
Luling	2,836	2,721	2,646	+ 4	+ 7
McCamey	3,017	5,126	.....	— 41	.....
Marlin	5,212	4,956	5,697	+ 5	— 9
Mission	6,902	6,395	7,087	+ 8	— 3
Nacogdoches	7,683	9,976	8,422	— 23	— 9
Navasota	4,444	3,344	3,120	+ 33	+ 42
Odessa	48,731	44,533	43,240	+ 9	+ 13
Pecos	12,145	7,279	11,835	+ 67	+ 3
Pittsburg	2,414	2,269	3,168	+ 6	— 24
Plainview	13,729	12,303	13,223	+ 12	+ 4
Raymondville	4,842	4,591	4,153	+ 5	+ 17
San Marcos	6,966	7,546	8,660	— 8	— 20
Sinton	4,181	.....	4,144	.....	+ 1
Taft	2,223	2,085	1,553	+ 7	+ 43
Terrell	5,296	5,561	6,838	— 5	— 23
Waxahachie	9,558	8,108	7,930	+ 18	+ 21
Yoakum	8,087	8,098	8,784	**	— 8

**Change is less than one half of one percent.

1950 when consumers sized up the situation differently from the diplomats.

Last quarter may hold answer. Will last quarter sales reach new highs? Some observers see the sideways direction of some segments of our economy as the new pattern for retail trade. Others are more optimistic, expecting the May-to-date rate of increase to continue or even increase. The slide in sales of some durables and the leveling off of personal income support the first group. The increase in sales of nondurables, resulting in an over-all rate of increase of $7 billion a year for retail sales, and the satisfactory cleanup on 1957 automobiles in dealers' inventories support the second group. The answer to those differing views will probably be revealed by the consumer's new automobile buying and Christmas spending in the next several weeks.

New marks in sight. We'll have our first $200 billion year of retail sales if the present rate of gain over sales of last year holds through December. Another high point is within reach—total personal income is just below the $350 billion (seasonally adjusted) annual rate, having passed the $300 billion level in mid-1955.

While spending increased, savings by consumers reached a new high of $9.2 billion for the first half of this year. Credit increased by about $3 billion during the first eight months, climbing to almost $43 billion; personal loans accounted for $1 billion of this rise.

We have, then, a picture of record-breaking income, savings, credit use, and spending by consumers during the first three quarters. Will this pattern hold for the fourth quarter? Much of the answer lies in what happens during the shopping days from Thanksgiving to Christmas.

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

Source: State Comptroller of Public Accounts

Account	September 1–30		
	1957	1956	Percent change
TOTAL	$63,050,258	$59,383,082	+ 6
Ad valorem, inheritance, and poll taxes	688,584	329,712	+109
Natural and casinghead gas production taxes	2,918,658	2,809,709	+ 4
Crude oil production taxes	10,348,325	11,363,949	— 9
Other gross receipts and production taxes	331,991	343,482	— 3
Insurance companies and other occupation taxes	25,960	25,882	**
Motor fuel taxes (net)	14,805,779	13,798,695	+ 7
Cigarette tax and licenses	3,895,267	3,502,713	+ 11
Alcoholic beverage taxes and licenses	3,802,981	3,770,255	+ 1
Automobile and other sales taxes	1,696,186	1,483,434	+ 14
Licenses and fees	3,277,356	2,850,249	+ 15
Franchise taxes	231,216	95,393	+142
Mineral leases, land sales, rentals, and bonuses	293,854	296,263	— 1
Oil and gas royalties	2,183,215	762,668	+186
Interest earned	4,151,038	1,684,109	+146
Unclassified receipts	1,247,727	963,229	+ 30
Other miscellaneous revenue	1,100,137	1,910,501	— 42
Federal aid for highways	852,900	2,862,039	— 70
Federal aid for public welfare	9,604,120	8,845,451	+ 9
Other federal aid	1,525,358	1,636,040	— 7
Donations and grants	69,606	49,309	+ 41

**Change is less than one-half of one percent.

Agriculture:

TEXAS TURKEYS: RECORD PRODUCTION, LOW PRICES

By GEORGE E. NEEL, JR.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that 4,724,000 turkeys will be sent to market by Texas producers in 1957. This represents a 6% increase over last year's 4,457,000, and establishes a new record over a 23-year span of available records. Prior to 1956 the largest Texas turkey crop, numbering 4,271,000, was raised in 1939.

This record production, however, will be a mixed blessing to Texas producers. Last year's good market price encouraged the increase in production, but present market trends indicate that prices paid to producers this fall may be as much as 25% below the 1956 level. The size of the 1957 turkey crop, at record proportions over the nation, and large storage stocks, made up partly of birds held over from 1956 production, together are largely responsible for the predicted drop in prices for the 1957 marketing season.

If Texas producers do receive significantly lower prices for their turkeys this fall, they almost certainly will cut back production for 1958, despite the fact that record production this year will be matched by a new record in national per capita consumption of turkey meat. Consumption in 1956 was 5.1 pounds per person. Since consumption through the first eight months of 1957 was 30% higher than for the same period last year, about 5.8 pounds per person is indicated for this year. Texas was fifth in the nation in turkey production for 1954; on the other hand, Texas producers were paid one of the lowest average prices per pound for the birds they sent to market. Significantly higher prices were paid in those areas where turkey production, compared with consumption, was relatively low.

In 1954 Texas growers sold 54,979,000 pounds of turkey meat at an average price of 26 cents per pound; their gross income was $14,702,000. In the same year Pennsylvania—itself one of the nation's leading turkey centers—recorded 41,068,000 pounds sold at an average price of 36.9 cents per pound; gross income to Pennsylvania producers was $15,360,000. Even more significant was the average 40.2 cents per pound paid to New Jersey raisers, with a relatively small sale of 6,695,000 pounds. In these and other states where prices to producers were much higher than prices received by Texas growers, the ratio of pounds of turkey consumed to pounds produced in the given state was significantly higher than in Texas. In short, a large proportion of Texas-raised turkeys were shipped for consumption to other states, often at a considerable distance, and the Texas producers in effect paid the cost of transportation. While it would be too much to hope that Texas would consume all of its own turkey production in the foreseeable future, increased promotion of turkey as a proper item on the Texas family's weekly menu, coupled with the fact that the state's population is increasing faster than the rate of national population increase, might contribute substantially to providing an expanded, higher, and more stable market to Texas turkey producers and processors.

In recent years about half of the nation's annual consumption of turkey has been during the holiday months

of November and December. Through a survey of 3,100 families in June and July of 1956, the Market Development Branch of the U.S.D.A.'s Agricultural and Marketing Service found that about two-thirds of the homemakers had served turkey sometime during the year, but that most still considered it a holiday item. Of those that had served turkey, three in four served it only one to three times a year.

However, restaurants generally offer turkey on their menus several times a week throughout the year. And perhaps the 30% increase in turkey consumption so far in 1957 is some indication that consumers, and homemakers especially, are gradually getting away from the idea that turkey is primarily a Thanksgiving-Christmas dish. To encourage this change was the aim of those turkey producers' associations which designated July 25–August 4 of this year as "Midsummer Turkey Time." The U.S.D.A., too, has promoted year-around turkey consumption through its Plentiful Foods Program. A recent small-scale summertime experiment by the Department is certainly some evidence that better promotion will result in more twelve- instead of two-month consumers. Food specialists in the Agricultural Marketing Service proved how much turkey consumption could be boosted in one large operation by a thorough merchandising campaign prior to the day that turkey was served in the U.S.D.A.'s cafeteria in the South Building, Washington, D.C. For days in advance these specialists placed posters and other advertisements in the corridors of the Agriculture Building, and on the day that turkey was served, even though it was not the holiday season, there was a complete sellout of the turkey the cafeteria had prepared.

Similar promotional efforts to raise the national consumption of turkey are important, but of more immediate benefit to Texas producers would be success in raising the per capita consumption of turkey in the Southwestern region.

Improved marketing practices may be another relatively easy way to push turkey consumption and producers' prices upward. Recommendations by wholesalers in national markets on ways that consumer sales of turkey might be increased include:

(1) Retail margins on turkeys should be increased to compare favorably with those on other poultry and meats sold throughout the year. Customary margins discourage retailers from stocking turkeys at times other than the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday seasons.

(2) Larger turkeys should be split in half so that the customer can purchase a smaller amount at a lower price per pound than he would pay for a whole small turkey.

(3) Fresh and frozen birds should not be offered at retail if not of desirable appearance and quality. Many minor defects that discourage the purchase of the entire turkey can be eliminated by cutting the bird into standard pieces, and offering those without defect for sale.

More relevant to the Texas industry is the depressing effect on Texas turkey prices of low packing standards in many of the state's processing plants. In 1951–1952 the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station gathered complaints on 30 carloads of Texas-dressed turkeys sold in 10 states. The most frequent criticisms by wholesale buyers were that (1) breeder hens were mixed in the same pack with young hens; (2) small toms were included in the same box with hens; (3) there were frequent variations above accepted tolerances in the weights of individual birds in the same box; and (4) Grade A and B birds were often in the same pack. Since such criticisms are usually correlated with a reluctance by wholesalers to buy processed Texas turkeys except at a sizable reduction in price, improved processing standards would allow exported Texas birds to command full market value and would mean more profit to the Texas processor and, indirectly, to the Texas turkey producer.

Turkey Production: Texas Counties

Race for the Top

Nearly a half-century ago (in 1912) the importance of the turkey raising and processing industries in the economic life of De Witt County was formally celebrated in Cuero, the county seat. Since then, Cuero's annual "Turkey Trot" has become a symbol of the prosperity and economic significance of the industry in Central Texas.

There have been many changes in the Texas turkey industry in the past 45 years; many of the most important changes have been accelerated in the past decade. Among these is a shift in the relative contributions to the industry of a number of counties. While the latest available data indicate that De Witt is still the leading turkey-producing county in Texas, at least five other counties—San Saba, Robertson, Eastland, Erath, and Blanco—now have productions approaching that of De Witt (see table). Still more significant is the fact that the rate of increase in turkey production in each of these five counties is considerably higher than the rate of increase in De Witt. A number of counties with smaller productions have increased the number of turkeys they raise even more rapidly in recent years. Along with these increases have gone declines in production in other counties, illustrating the process of redistribution in the turkey industry that is still under way. Since the total number of turkeys raised in the state varies greatly from year to year—in response to indicated market price—these shifts in the major turkey-producing counties are often more significant than yearly changes in total turkey production by the state as a whole.

TURKEY PRODUCTION, LEADING TEXAS COUNTIES, 1954 AND 1949

County	1954	1949
De Witt	137,474	109,633
San Saba	111,442	64,292
Robertson	111,423	45,266
Eastland	105,516	12,080
Erath	104,051	45,650
Blanco	96,711	19,500
Gonzales	86,430	104,320
Gillespie	81,801	16,170
Fayette	80,275	79,817
Coleman	76,914	41,514
Lavaca	58,013	56,247
Hamilton	53,618	58,180
Brown	46,553	30,783
Burnet	44,527	18,676
Austin	41,110	33,140
Lee	41,015	39,177

Source: 1954 Census of Agriculture.

In order to maintain or improve its rank among the nation's leading turkey producing states, Texas must always look to improvements in the production as well as the marketing side of the industry. At the bottom of production is the maintenance and improvement of breeder stock. Since the state is a leading producer of turkeys, it is not surprising that Texas is also prominent for its supply of breeding stock, being one of a group of eight states—including Virginia, California, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, and West Virginia—that together had 76% of the light breeder hens in the country in 1956. Texas also was a member of a similar group of states that together had 69% of the nation's heavy breeder hens on their farms.

Present stock is believed to have descended from the eastern wild turkey that ranged over the eastern part of the United States from Maine to Florida, from the wild turkey of southern Florida, the Rio Grande wild turkey of Southern Texas and Northwestern Mexico, and from the Mexican wild turkey that ranged over Arizona, western New Mexico, southern Colorado, and Mexico. Until recent years production consisted largely of the so-called "range turkey," a bird in whose appearance it was easy to see his wild ancestors. But improved methods of feeding and raising, along with improvements in brood stock through selective breeding, are rapidly driving the range turkey off the market. For a time he held his own against the heavier, compact, broad-breasted birds, but increased production of the Beltsville Small White turkey, which also fits the demand of housewives for a lighter bird and is of a higher quality than the range variety, has caused the demand for range turkeys to decline sharply.

Breeding stock is also used to a considerable extent in the hatching of turkey poults for sale to other states, where the poults are raised to maturity. In mid-1957 Texas poult producers were paid from 50 to 65 cents for heavy breed poults and 35 cents for light breed poults.

Other producers in the state's turkey industry sell eggs from their breeding hens, for hatching purposes, to other Texas growers and to other states. This production of hatching eggs is an important part of the turkey industry; in 1952 alone 3.5 million eggs were shipped to buyers in 35 other states, and millions more to Texas hatcheries and growers. Since Texas turkey egg producers are competing with producers in other states, it is important that the eggs meet certain standards, including high fertility, high hatchability, and inherited ability of poults hatched to grow into a high-quality bird.

The fact that many producers in the Texas industry concentrate exclusively on the production of hatching eggs, that others do nothing but hatch the eggs, and that still a third group buys poults and raises them to maturity, is evidence that the state's turkey industry is following the general pattern of economic change. There is an increasing degree of fragmentation and concentration by individual producers upon some particular aspect of the industry.

In addition to the production side of the industry, there is another important step in the journey of the turkey to the consumer's table—the processing of the meat. In 1954 there were 90 turkey processing plants in the state (most of these processed poultry generally), with approximately 3,162 employees, compared with 1,309 plants with 46,173 employees for the nation as a whole. In fact, the current rapid expansion of plants with facilities to dress and freeze turkeys is one of the brightest features of the state's turkey industry.

Rapid freezing of poultry by commercial plants has been a major advance in modern poultry processing. In recent years about 30% of all slaughtered poultry has been frozen, and turkeys and chickens together make up a large proportion of this percentage. Of the 743,000,000 pounds of turkey slaughtered in 1955 in the United States, 82% was frozen.

One of the main freezing methods employed is that of freezing the whole bird as ready-to-cook; giblets are usually included, and some specialty firms provide dressing or stuffing. But another method that is relatively new is the freezing of such specialty turkey products as pot pies, entire dinners, steaks, friers, smoked turkey, canned turkey, and selected pieces. With many households desiring quick, easy-to-prepare "T.V. dinners," freezing of such products is almost certain to expand rapidly.

The trend toward the addition of freezing facilities to poultry processing plants is the result of a number of advantages inherent in the freezing process. For example, freezing eliminates much of the problem of the proper preservation of the dressed meat. It also permits the slaughtering season to begin considerably in advance of the marketing season for the dressed product. Slaughtering can be spread out so that there need be no "processing risk" during the holiday season. And, of benefit to both producer and processor, the freezing process permits the grower to market birds when they are in their best condition.

Modern poultry processing has also added the use of antibiotics. Added to chill tanks, they increase the "shelf life" of fresh and frozen poultry. Processors also believe that the retention of fresh flavor through the proper use of antibiotics will attract more poultry consumers.

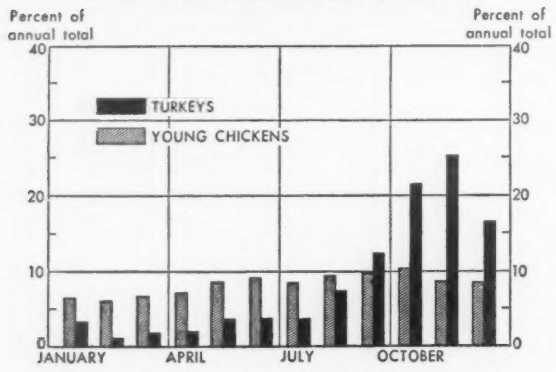
FARM CASH INCOME*

Commodity	January-September 1957	January-September 1956	Percent change
	Thousands of dollars		
TOTAL	982,791	1,159,530	— 15
Cotton	212,841	312,933	— 32
Cottonseed	25,904	45,401	— 43
Wheat	44,107	35,305	+ 25
Oats	8,294	5,707	+ 45
Corn	10,958	13,466	— 19
Grain sorghum	54,658	53,693	+ 2
Flaxseed	314	396	— 21
Peanuts	4,010	5,409	— 26
Rice	24,336	24,811	— 2
Cattle	211,538	238,168	— 11
Calves	66,411	72,607	— 9
Hogs	49,960	47,559	+ 5
Sheep and lambs	17,950	25,838	— 31
Wool	17,161	13,039	+ 32
Mohair	9,406	8,709	+ 8
Poultry	44,329	47,132	— 6
Eggs	32,513	41,831	— 22
Milk and milk products	87,966	91,902	— 4
Fruit and vegetables	60,135	75,624	— 20

*Farm cash income as computed by the Bureau understates actual farm cash income by 6% to 10%. This situation results from the fact that means of securing complete local marketings, especially by truck, have not yet been fully developed. In addition, means have not yet been developed for computing cash income from all agricultural specialities of local importance in scattered areas. This situation does not impair the accuracy of the index shown on page 24.

SEASONALITY IN YOUNG CHICKEN AND TURKEY SLAUGHTER

IN COMMERCIAL POULTRY SLAUGHTER PLANTS, 1955



Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

There is one area in processing that continues to be wasteful—the disposal of by-products. Income to processors from disposal of feathers, offal, etc., is negligible. Although the weight of these by-products is quite large—around 1.4 billion pounds from the nation's processing plants in 1954—the U. S. Department of Agriculture found in a recent survey of 353 plants that only about half received any income at all from this source, and that in most of those instances where income was received, it was little more than nominal. By-products were sold at $2 to $4 per ton for feathers, and $5 to $10 per ton for offal, when they were sold at all; many processors simply give these by-products to any farmer or renderer willing to carry them away. However, it is doubtful that this situation has an easy remedy. Most poultry processing plants are located in specialized poultry-producing areas, and these areas seldom offer sufficient advantages for the location of a rendering plant. And an improved income from by-products can come only when the distances between processing plants and rendering plants become shorter, and when a large volume of offal is steadily available to renderers. Inexpensive transportation of feathers to nearby manufacturers is also a necessity.

Turning again to the production side of the industry, improvements in the turkeys raised are continually in process. Every large turkey-producing state, including Texas, conducts a variety of programs designed to improve birds, either by improving field conditions, breeding, or feeding practices. Much credit should be given to the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station for Texas' own experimental programs, conducted by the station itself or in cooperation with Texas growers.

A typical experiment, conducted in 1950, involved the addition of antibiotics to feed to test the improvement in 3,000 Broadbreasted Bronze turkey poults. One group of poults was fed a ration that was approximately 90% soybean oil meal and ground yellow corn. When the poults were eight weeks old they weighed an average of three pounds; at this point an antibiotic supplement and vitamin B-12 were added to the ration. Growth was significantly faster. Today the Association of Feed Control recommends that all poultry feeds contain one or more antibiotics from a group including penicillin, aureomycin, terramycin, and bacitracin. The addition of antibiotics to feed not only affects growth; poultry feathers better, there are decreases in culls in flocks, and decreases in mortality. The last is especially important, since the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that in this year's crop alone 14% of all turkeys will die before maturity.

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station was also among the first to experiment with the calorie-to-protein ratio in turkey feed. It was shown in several studies that the growth of poults could be increased simply by increasing the energy content of the diet. Illustrative of this area of study was a series of experiments conducted by poultry nutritionists at Oklahoma State University, where eight-week-old turkeys that weighed an average of a little more than 5 pounds averaged a weight gain of 1 pound on 1.3 pounds of feed. The normal calorie-to-protein ratio required by the turkey is approximately 28 or 30 to 1 during the first eight weeks, but these experimenters used a ratio that was 36% protein and had a calorie-to-protein ratio of 55 to 1, supplemented with amino acids, arginine, lysine, and tryptophan.

2 NEW publications

*A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of SHOPPING CENTERS *(Fifty Cents)*

By Jack D. L. Holmes

*A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of PUBLIC RELATIONS (Third Revision) *(Fifty Cents)*

by William A. Nielander

published by & available from:

BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH • THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK*

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Classification	Sept 1957	Aug 1957	Sept 1956	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
TOTAL	2,986	3,100	5,238	— 4	— 43
Cattle	2,168	2,169	3,627	**	— 40
Calves	678	668	834	+ 1	— 19
Hogs	1	.....	6	+100	— 83
Sheep	139	263	771	— 47	— 82
INTERSTATE	2,801	2,880	4,770	— 3	— 41
Cattle	2,023	2,003	3,325	+ 1	— 39
Calves	657	627	791	+ 5	— 17
Hogs	1	.....	2	+100	— 50
Sheep	120	250	652	— 52	— 82
INTRASTATE	185	220	468	— 16	— 60
Cattle	145	166	302	— 13	— 52
Calves	21	41	43	— 49	— 51
Hogs	.....	.....	4	**	—100
Sheep	19	13	119	+ 46	— 84

*Rail-car basis: cattle, 30 head per car; calves, 60; hogs, 80; and sheep, 250.

**Change is less than one-half of one percent.

Under consideration for possible addition to turkey feeds are tranquilizer drugs, used widely by human beings. Charles Pfizer and Company, well known for production of antibiotics, vitamins, and stilbestrol pellets, conducted a number of experiments with poultry, and found that tranquilizers in feed markedly decreased the tendency of turkeys to excite easily. Since turkeys frequently injure themselves when excited, such additives might decrease losses in flocks; they could also cut down on losses in live shipments.

As in other food-producing industries, the final goal of the multitudes of Texas turkey growers, processors, wholesalers, and retailers is the consumer. Together, they provide the consumer a meat that is rich in protein and iron, and that contains B vitamins and phosphorus. In return they receive a percentage of the consumer's dollar, which is a partial measure of their business success.

For the long-run period ahead, prospects for the Texas turkey indus ry are reasonably good. The U. S. Department of Agriculture predicts that the continued growth of population and the increase in consumer income will raise the consumption of turkey in 1975 by 49% from the average of 975,000,000 pounds consumed in 1951–1953. There is every reason to believe that Texas will produce a large portion of the projected increase in turkey production. Texas producers and processors, however, will have to remain alert to advances in the industry. Competition is keen. While the sta:e does have natural advantages that help to keep it near the top in the national industry—a dry climate that helps control diseases, warm winters that reduce necessary shelter to a minimum, and space—these natural advantages are not as important as they once were. Some Texas producers, especially those who continue to raise turkeys by letting them shift for themselves on open range, are finding their birds penalized heavily a: market through the grower's failure to take advantage of improved methods of production.

In general, however, the Texas turkey industry is prosperous and progressive, and present trends indicate that the s'ate will cont'nue to be a leader in both turkey production and processing in the foreseeable future.

Construction:

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IMPROVES

By ROBERT H. DRENNER

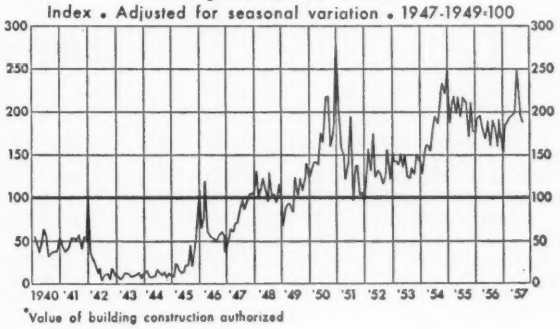
The September index of building construction authorized in Texas (adjusted for seasonal variation) declined to 190 from 199 in August. However, the index was at a level 18% above that for September 1956, and the 5% decline from August to September this year compares favorably with a 12% fall in the value of the index from August to September in 1956. With the exception of September 1954, when the index posted a record 220, its value for the corresponding month in 1957 was higher than for any preceding September.

The unadjusted value of total construction authorized in the state in September was estimated at $84,628,000, up 2% from the preceding month. New construction authorized (excluding additions, alterations, and repairs) made a relatively more favorable showing, with a 15% increase from August. Compared with January–September 1956, however, new building authorized through the first nine months of this year showed practically the same increase (+8%) as total construction (+9%). After adjustment for price changes, construction authorized in 1957 through September showed little change from the same 1956 period.

September building authorizations in Texas metropolitan areas increased slightly (+4%) from August; for the nine-month period they were 13% above authorizations for January–September 1956. Approved building in the central city areas, also at about the same level as in August, was up 15% from that for the 1956 nine-month period. Though 28% higher than in August, building authorized outside the central city areas so far this year shows no significant change in dollar value from similar authorizations in the comparable period last year. However, after allowance is made for price increases, the real volume of building in these areas has apparently declined slightly from 1956. The central city (and its suburbs) evidently continues to increase its rate of construction faster than the trade area around it.

Nonmetropolitan building has also declined so far this year. January–September authorizations were down 1% from the same 1956 period; after adjustment for price changes, the decline was somewhat greater. Nonmetropolitan building for the first nine months of 1956 was in turn down 9% (unadjusted) from January–September 1955. The nonmetropolitan category includes building in many

Building Construction in Texas*



*Value of building construction authorized

communities especially dependent on agriculture and in which construction has been depressed by the drouth; apart from other influences, general improvement in conditions favorable to agriculture should tend to support an upward movement in nonmetropolitan building.

RESIDENTIAL

September authorizations of residential (housekeeping) buildings showed a surprising improvement over August. The seasonally-adjusted index of residential authorizations gained 4% (from 188 to 196) from the preceding month, compared with a 22% drop (from 179 to 135) from August to September last year. Authorizations for September 1957 were up 3% in actual value from August; since much of this increase came too early to indicate a higher rate of building next spring, it represents a counterseasonal movement. The increase is especially significant in view of the fact that residential construction normally falls off sharply during the winter months. So many factors are involved that a single month's variation, however promising, is probably insufficient to justify an inference regarding the future. Nevertheless, the September record was instrumental in raising residential authorizations for January–September of this year 12% above those for the same period in 1956.

Nationally, private homebuilding in September, according to the Department of Labor, decreased from August, and the seasonally-adjusted annual rate of starts declined from August's 1,010,000 to 990,000, compared with a 1,008,000 rate in September 1956. But September still ended the third quarter of the year with the highest quarterly average rate—over 990,000—so far in 1957. The Department noted that regional data for the first six months of 1957 indicate that homebuilding in the South and West was nearer 1956 volume than in the Northeast and North Central regions, where starts were about 20% lower than in January–June of last year. Even though private homebuilding in Texas in 1957 has been substantially lower than many observers had hoped for, Texas apparently ranks well up the list of states in private residential starts so far this year.

The Federal National Mortgage Association recently announced its unwillingness to continue purchasing government-backed home mortgages carrying a rate of 4½% at 92%–94% of face value; it will now pay only 90%–92% of face value. Widely publicized as meaning the end of V.A.-backed mortgages, the actual effect of the announcement will be less dramatic. Since August 6, when the agency adopted discount controls on its mortgages, sale of V.A. mortgages to FNMA has been effectively blocked; the reluctance of lenders to purchase V.A.-guaranteed home loans, because of the difficulty of disposing of them at a satisfactory price, will be no new development. At present many builders report a serious shortage of funds available to support even F.H.A.-approved construction; this shortage is apparently depressing residential construction in the larger population centers across the nation—including Texas. Increasing evidence of a considerable slowdown in business expansion, which if lasting for any appreciable period would presumably divert substantial funds to home construction, is relied upon by many observers as a strong indication that residential authorizations will soon begin a steady upward trend. The assumption, of course, is that any developing business recession will not be severe enough to decrease substantially the market for new homes.

In recent weeks government housing officials have deplored the increasing popularity of conventional loan contracts in home sales, especially since such contracts are frequently combined wi h the substitution of second mortgages for standard down payments. The implication is that many buyers are probably incapable of making desirable down payments, and since under conventional contracts the mortgage insurance provision is lost, investors in such contracts could be hurt badly if a change in economic conditions forced—or encouraged—many buyers to default. Since second mortgages ordinarily are to be paid out in a relatively short period—*e.g.*, three to five years—and since interest rates on these are often somewhat higher than on long-term liens. monthly payments during the first years of occupancy could themselves easily become burdensome. Even more dubious practices in home financing, such as the use of land sale contracts, recently have been noted

ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor

Classification	Sept 1957	January-September 1957	January-September 1956	Percent change
	Thousands of dollars			
CONSTRUCTION CLASS				
ALL PERMITS	84,628	784,345	719,534	+ 9
New construction	76,393	687,767	638,546	+ 8
Residential (housekeeping)	44,554	398,366	356,718	+ 12
One-family dwellings	42,486	380,805	337,165	+ 13
Multiple-family dwellings	2,068	15,248	19,553	— 22
Nonresidential buildings	31,839	289,401	281,828	+ 3
Nonhousekeeping buildings (residential)	315	5,581	3,310	+ 69
Amusement buildings	458	4,795	7,492	— 36
Churches	2,352	25,385	21,747	+ 17
Factories and workshops	1,867	30,321	20,844	+ 45
Garages (commercial and private)	737	4,420	4,746	— 7
Service stations	1,249	9,953	9,550	+ 4
Institutional buildings	828	12,386	4,355	+184
Office-bank buildings*	7,667	41,900	61,773	— 32
Public buildings†	0	11,893	4,258	+179
Works and utilities	69	13,543	7,925	+ 71
Educational buildings	9,016	69,609	79,794	— 13
Stores and mercantile buildings	4,917	53,432	52,304	+ 2
Other buildings and structures‡	2,364	6,183	3,730	+ 66
Additions, alterations, and repairs§	8,235	96,578	80,988	+ 19
METROPOLITAN vs. NON-METROPOLITAN‖				
Total metropolitan	65,846	603,181	536,032	+ 13
Central cities	56,254	528,160	461,219	+ 15
Outside central cities	9,592	75,021	74,813	**
Total nonmetropolitan	18,779	181,162	183,502	— 1
10,000 to 50,000 population	13,298	131,534	131,861	**
Less than 10,000 population	5,481	49,628	51,641	— 4

*Includes public (nonfederal) administration buildings beginning July 1957.

†Public (nonfederal) building authorized is reported as office buildings or other nonresidential buildings beginning July 1957.

‡Includes government (nonfederal) service buildings beginning July 1957.

§Includes additions and alterations to public buildings beginning July 1957.

‖As defined in 1950 Census.

**Change is less than one-half of one percent.

frequently. Apparently the only remedy is the recurrence of conditions under which FHA-approved financing can reassert its popularity.

NONRESIDENTIAL

Texas nonresidential building authorizations in September increased 38% from August. Normally, however, there has been a considerable increase in such authorizations from the one month to the other, and the significant increase was therefore somewhat smaller. The seasonally-adjusted index gained 7% (from 172 to 194) for the period. If this upward movement is maintained for the balance of the year, nonresidential construction in 1957 may exceed that for 1956. Though its actual value through September was 3% over that for the first three quarters of last year, real volume was probably slightly less.

Within the nonresidential category there were, as usual, widely different movements. Commercial garage authorizations in September, for example, were up 1,053% from August. Thus far this year, however, commercial garage construction is down 18% from January-September 1956. Authorizations for institutional buildings showed a 127% improvement from August, and for the nine-month period were 184% above those for the comparable period last year. Educational building authorizations gained 127% from the preceding month, but for the nine months were down 13% from January-September 1956. Works and utilities declined 95% from August to September, but the economic prosperity of the state is reflected in the 71% increase in such authorizations this year over the same nine months in 1956. Factory and workshop construction, too, with a 33% decrease from August to September but a 45% gain so far over 1956, indicates that the rate of Texas industrialization has not decreased significantly.

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS

Authorizations for additions, alterations, and repairs on buildings of all types declined sharply from August (—50%). For the same period, additions, alterations, and repairs on housekeeping dwellings were down 28%, reflecting the tendency of such construction to drop off after a high rate of activity during the summer and vacation months. For the nine-month period, similar authorizations were 8% above those issued in January-September 1956.

Authorizations in September for additions, alterations, and repairs to other private buildings decreased 65% from the preceding month. Data covering additions and alterations to public buildings have been included in this category since July, and since individual authorizations in this area are frequently large, a somewhat higher degree of fluctuation in the category from month to month can probably be expected. Furthermore, since no breakdown is now made within the category to discount the inclusion of the additional data, cumulative comparisons of construction activity in this sector will have to be made with caution for some time.

CHANGES IN CONDITION OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN THE DALLAS FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Account	Percent change*		
	Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Sept 1957 from Sept 1956	Sept 1956 from Aug 1956
TOTAL ASSETS	**	+ 4	**
Loans and investments, less loans to banks and valuation reserves	— 1	+ 4	**
Loans, less loans to banks and valuation reserves	+ 1	**	**
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans	+ 1	— 1	**
Loans for purchasing or carrying securities	— 4	+ 2	— 1
Real estate loans	**	— 11	+ 2
Other loans	+ 9	+ 15	**
Total U. S. Government securities	— 4	+ 11	— 1
Treasury bills	— 57	+146	+ 6
Treasury certificates of indebtedness	+ 25	+ 69	— 9
Treasury notes	+ 36	**	+ 3
Bonds	— 1	+ 2	— 1
Other securities	**	+ 18	— 1
Loans to banks	+ 43	+313	+300
Reserves with Federal Reserve banks	+ 2	+ 10	— 5
Cash in vaults	— 8	+ 2	— 8
Balances with domestic banks	+ 7	— 13	+ 15
Other net assets	+ 1	+ 11	— 1
TOTAL LIABILITIES	— 25	— 22	**
Total adjusted deposits	— 33	— 28	— 3
Demand deposits	— 49	— 48	— 3
Time deposits	**	+ 17	+ 1
U. S. Government deposits	+ 15	+ 86	— 18
Total interbank deposits	+ 4	— 5	+ 12
Domestic banks	+ 5	— 5	+ 12
Foreign banks	— 14	**	— 10
Borrowings	+ 6	+ 9	+120
Other liabilities	+ 3	+ 15	— 2
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	**	+ 5	+ 1

*Percentage changes are based on the week nearest the end of the month.

**Change is less than one-half of one percent.

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Telephone your local station for day and time. If your station is not carrying the program, inquire concerning the possibility of its future appearance.

Local Business

City and Item	Sept 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
ABILENE (pop. 55,000r)			
Retail sales			
General merchandise stores		+ 14	— 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 17	— 26
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,294,225	— 3	+ 28
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 83,477	— 2	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 59,011	— 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	**	+ 15
Employment	30,750	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment	3,820	+ 3	+ 14
Percent unemployed	4.7	— 10	+ 7
ALPINE (pop. 5,261)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,340	+ 19	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,000	**	— 93
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,467	+ 4	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,305	+ 3	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.0	+ 1	+ 9
AMARILLO (pop. 125,049r)			
Retail sales		— 14	+ 8
Apparel stores		+ 2	+ 18
Automotive stores		— 34	— 1
Drug stores		— 2	+ 11
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 26	— 15
Gasoline and service stations		— 11	+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		+ 10	+ 36
Postal receipts*	$ 122,201		— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,780,682	— 7	+ 22
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 168,644	— 7	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 106,680	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.2	— 6	+ 15
Employment	48,900	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment	5,420	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed	3.9	+ 5	+ 3
ARLINGTON (pop. 27,550r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,488	+ 10	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,873,253	+ 64	+575
Employment (area)	194,000	**	— 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	55,675	— 3	— 14
Percent unemployed (area)	6.1	+ 3	+ 61
AUSTIN (pop. 168,500r)			
Retail sales		— 6	+ 5
Apparel stores		+ 11	+ 10
Automotive stores		— 8	+ 14
Eating and drinking places		+ 15	— 1
Food stores		— 3	— 10
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 18	+ 8
Gasoline and service stations		— 4	+ 12
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 15	+ 2
Postal receipts*	$ 255,632	+ 1	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 4,302,116	— 25	— 18
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 169,153	— 1	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 121,537	+ 2	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	+ 1	+ 8
Employment	71,000	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment	5,260	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed	3.7	— 5	**

City and Item	Sept 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
BAYTOWN (pop. 22,983)			
Postal receipts*	$ 17,347	+ 13	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 407,035	+ 6	+ 57
Employment (area)	439,600	+ 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	95,675	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	**	— 6
BEAUMONT (pop. 104,416r)			
Retail sales		— 9	+ 16
Automotive stores		— 5	+ 32
Eating and drinking places		— 8	+ 9
Food stores		— 4	+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 16	— 10
General merchandise stores		— 18	— 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 23	+ 12
Postal receipts*	$ 85,264	— 1	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 948,387	— 25	— 46
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 150,285	— 2	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 106,201	+ 1	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.0	— 2	+ 9
Employment (area)	89,300	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	29,450	— 2	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	3.5	— 12	— 5
BEEVILLE (pop. 10,500r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,530	— 8	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 153,719	— 16	+ 93
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,271	— 9	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,663	— 2	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.8	— 8	+ 10
BIG SPRING (pop. 24,442r)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores		+ 18	+ 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		+ 7	— 3
Postal receipts*	$ 21,080	— 1	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 223,150	— 6	+ 93
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 31,683	— 3	+ 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 22,655	— 2	— 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	— 2	+ 58
BROWNWOOD (pop. 20,181)			
Retail sales		— 15	+ 15
Apparel stores		+ 15	+ 4
Automotive stores		— 26	+ 51
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 30	— 17
Postal receipts*	$ 14,315	— 14	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 53,600	— 11	+431
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10.542	— 2	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,123	+ 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	+ 2	+ 12
BRYAN (pop. 23,883r)			
Retail sales		— 11	— 6
Automotive stores		— 24	— 7
Food stores		— 6	+ 7
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 8	+ 8
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 37	— 6
Postal receipts*	$ 16,612	+ 3	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 261,345	+ 7	+ 23

For explanation of symbols, see page 23.

Conditions

City and Item	Sept 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
BRENHAM (pop. 6,941)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,739	+ 8	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 54,317	+133	+116
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,812	+ 11	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,989	+ 6	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.0	+ 8	+ 11
BROWNSVILLE (pop. 36,066)			
Retail sales		— 27	— 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 12	+ 14
Postal receipts*	$ 22,317	+ 1	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 103,825	— 30	— 84
CISCO (pop. 5,230)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,400	+ 16	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,435	— 1	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,717	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.9	— 4	+ 11
CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 165,458[u])			
Retail sales		— 23	— 2
Apparel stores		— 2	— 6
Automotive stores		— 28	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 20	— 4
Postal receipts*	$ 122,812	**	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,377,604	— 7	+ 50
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 183,847	— 11	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 112,764	**	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.6	— 11	+ 4
Employment	65,200	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment	8,390	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed	3.9	— 7	— 13
CORSICANA (pop. 19,211)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores		+ 8	+ 2
Postal receipts*	$ 15,312	+ 27	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 84,050	— 38	— 21
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,836	— 5	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 21,851	+ 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	— 4	— 4
DALLAS (pop. 538,924[u])			
Retail sales		— 7	+ 5
Apparel stores		+ 4	+ 3
Automotive stores		— 11	+ 36
Drug stores		+ 5	— 6
Eating and drinking places		— 10	— 6
Florists		— 7	— 14
Food stores		— 3	— 4
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 14	— 21
Gasoline and service stations		— 3	**
General merchandise stores		— 7	— 11
Jewelry stores		— 18	— 23
Liquor stores		— 14	— 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 13	+ 34
Office, store, and school supply dealers		— 21	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$13,586,362	+ 46	+ 81
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,123,249	— 8	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 987,459	+ 1	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.9	— 7	+ 11
Employment (area)	347,300	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	91,225	— 1	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	**	+ 9
DEL RIO (pop. 14,211)			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,008	+ 18	+ 26
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 102,740	+ 95	+ 72
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,016	— 2	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,519	+ 3	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3		+ 18
DENISON (pop. 17,504)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,915	— 22	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 107,608	+ 47	— 49
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,502	**	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,920	+ 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	— 14	— 1
EL PASO (pop. 244,400[r])			
Retail sales		— 1	+ 5
Apparel stores		+ 20	+ 17
Automotive stores		— 9	— 10
General merchandise stores		— 3	+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		+ 15	+ 21
Piano and musical instrument stores		— 12	+ 8
Postal receipts*	$ 194,726	+ 9	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,373,366	+ 37	+ 79
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 272,685	**	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 143,572	+ 2	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.9	— 3	+ 15
Employment	79,900	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment	13,380	+ 1	+ 4
Percent unemployed	3.6	**	— 12
FORT WORTH (pop. 315,578[u])			
Retail sales		— 3	— 1
Apparel stores		+ 10	+ 10
Automotive stores		— 8	**
Drug stores		— 3	+ 2
Eating and drinking places		— 8	— 5
Food stores		— 6	— 11
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 31	— 19
Gasoline and service stations		+ 4	+ 14
General merchandise stores		**	+ 5
Hay, grain, and feed stores		+ 10	— 39
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 10	+ 4
Postal receipts*	$ 546,918	+ 8	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,198,697	— 7	— 13
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 660,606	— 3	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 358,946	+ 2	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.3	— 2	+ 10
Employment (area)	194,000	**	— 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	55,675	— 3	— 14
Percent unemployed (area)	6.1	+ 3	+ 61
GALVESTON (pop. 71,527[u])			
Retail sales		— 4	+ 4
Apparel stores		— 3	— 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 7	— 18
Postal receipts*	$ 63,754	— 9	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 815,251	+381	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 90,858	— 14	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 66,901	— 1	— 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	**	+ 34
Employment (area)	49,600	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,790	— 2	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	5.7	+ 2	+ 2

For explanation of symbols, see page 23.

City and Item	Sept 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
GARLAND (pop. 10,571)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,646	+ 22	+ 39
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 738,748	— 30	+106
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 17,753	+ 1	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,484	+ 4	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	— 3	+ 7
Employment (area)	347,300	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	91,225	— 1	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	**	+ 9
GIDDINGS (pop. 2,532)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,405	+ 27	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,017	+ 5	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,558	+ 2	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.9	+ 1	+ 13
GLADEWATER (pop. 5,305)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,428	— 8	— 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 19,900	— 37	.....
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,740	— 3	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,978	+ 19	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	— 12	+ 1
Employment (area)	26,050	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,110	**	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	— 11	— 8
GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,566)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,966	+ 54	+ 50
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,007	+ 8	— 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,445	+ 3	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	+ 7	— 23
GRAND PRAIRIE (pop. 14,594)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,836	+ 8	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 282,173	+ 42	+ 5
Employment (area)	347,300	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	91,225	— 1	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	**	+ 9
GREENVILLE (pop. 17,500[r])			
Retail sales	.....	**	— 10
Apparel stores	.....	+ 8	+ 12
Automotive stores	.....	— 19	— 22
Drug stores	.....	+ 15	+ 19
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	.....	+ 12	+ 20
Postal receipts*	$ 16,305	+ 11	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 126,965	— 36	+194
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,725	+ 1	— 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,178	**	— 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.8	+ 2	— 8
HARLINGEN (pop. 30,038[r])			
Retail sales	.....		
Automotive stores	.....	— 20	+ 15
Postal receipts*	$ 23,354	— 15	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,828,065	+677	+870
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 38,600	— 37	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 25,451	— 10	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.2	— 32	— 2
HENDERSON (pop. 11,606)			
Retail sales	.....	+ 1	+ 26
Apparel stores	.....	+ 17	+ 18
Food stores	.....	— 18	— 15
General merchandise stores	.....	— 15	— 7
Postal receipts*	$ 7,113	— 5	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 38,675	— 46	— 84
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,181	— 3	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,679	+ 16	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.3	— 5	+ 21

City and Item	Sept 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
HEREFORD (pop. 8,500)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,299	— 9	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 246,500	.....	+100
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,975	— 9	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,618	— 4	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	— 4	+ 16
HOUSTON (pop. 700,508[u])			
Retail sales¶	.....	— 5	+ 4
Apparel stores¶	.....	+ 1	+ 1
Automotive stores¶	.....	— 7	+ 13
Drug stores¶	.....	+ 4	+ 1
Eating and drinking places¶	.....	— 1	+ 7
Food stores	.....	+ 1	+ 9
Furniture and household appliance stores¶	.....	+ 3	+ 11
Gasoline and service stations	.....	— 3	+ 15
General merchandise stores	.....	— 14	— 8
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores¶	.....	— 16	— 2
Other retail stores	.....	+ 1	+ 8
Postal receipts*	$ 1,057,892	— 7	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$17,145,000	— 20	+ 51
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,261,645	— 1	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,198,721	**	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.6	**	+ 10
Employment (area)	439,600	+ 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	95,675	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	**	— 6
IRVING (pop. 40,065[r])			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,951	— 9	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 701,970	+ 9	+ 54
Employment (area)	347,300	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	91,225	— 1	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	**	+ 9
JASPER (pop. 4,403)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	.....	— 9	— 9
Postal receipts*	$ 4,249	— 18	— 1
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,473	+ 6	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,696	— 15	— 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	+ 15	+ 29
KILGORE (pop. 9,638)			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,453	+ 12	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 98,238	— 20	— 4
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,508	— 8	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 16,266	**	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	— 3	— 3
Employment (area)	26,050	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,110	**	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	— 11	— 8
KILLEEN (pop. 21,076[r])			
Postal receipts*	$ 20,191	— 23	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 84,498	— 4	+ 92
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,961	+ 2	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,146	**	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	+ 15	+ 5
LAMESA (pop. 10,704)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	.....	— 15	+ 28
Postal receipts*	$ 8,787	+ 14	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 152,750	+ 74	+306
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,261	— 1	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,368	— 3	— 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	+ 3	+ 6

For explanation of symbols, see page 23.

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

City and Item	Sept 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
LAMPASAS (pop. 4,869)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,197	— 2	— 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 25,400	— 54	— 15
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,971	+ 4	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,465	— 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	+ 5	+ 8
LAREDO (pop. 59,350[r])			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,664	+ 5	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 68,925	— 60	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 22,926	— 5	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,251	— 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	— 2	+ 5
LLANO (pop. 2,954)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,542	+ 4	— 1
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,010	— 13	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,607	+ 4	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	— 18	— 1
LONGVIEW (pop. 34,328[r])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 462,800	— 28	— 42
Employment (area)	26,050	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,110	**	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	— 11	— 8
LUBBOCK (pop. 134,156[r])			
Retail sales		— 8	+ 3
Apparel stores		+ 5	+ 6
Automotive stores		— 29	— 7
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 11	— 6
General merchandise stores		+ 10	+ 14
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 17	— 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,708,905	+ 77	+ 53
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 126,507	— 5	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 98,897	+ 5	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	— 7	— 5
Employment (area)	44,500	+ 2	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,350	**	— 5
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	— 4	**
LUFKIN (pop. 18,600[r])			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,773	+ 3	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 338,725	+ 31	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 22,442	+ 2	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 20,480	— 5	— 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	+ 2	.....
McALLEN (pop. 25,326[r])			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores		— 17	— 13
Postal receipts*	$ 18,846	— 49	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 261,255	+ 61	+181
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 19,024	— 12	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,567	— 4	— 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	— 14	+ 13
McKINNEY (pop. 10,560)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 71,072	— 26	+160
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,031	+ 30	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,264	— 19	— 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	+ 42	+ 40
MARSHALL (pop. 25,479[r])			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores		— 6	+ 11
General merchandise stores		— 1	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 621,252	+216	+685
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,383	— 1	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 20,107	+ 1	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.6	— 2	+ 1
MERCEDES (pop. 10,081)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,758	+ 44	+ 60
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 69,750	+ 62	+2483
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,631	— 31	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,804	— 5	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	— 31	— 20
MIDLAND (pop. 42,600[r])			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,055,000	+ 42	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 77,698	+ 2	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 79,532	— 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	+ 3	+ 18
MONAHANS (pop. 6,311)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,593	— 16	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 77,875	— 58	— 88
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,823	— 5	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,532	— 2	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	— 3	+ 1
NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 12,210)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores		+ 3	+ 11
Postal receipts*	$ 11,043	— 30	— 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 59,390	— 6	— 5
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,960	— 17	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,288	— 3	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	— 17	+ 7
ORANGE (pop. 21,174)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,510	+ 7	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 616,028	+158	+340
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,701	— 4	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 24,467	— 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.0	— 5	+ 9
PALESTINE (pop. 15,063[r])			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,862	+ 7	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 138,417	+118	+ 98
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,988	— 3	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,475	+ 1	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.2	— 5	— 2
PAMPA (pop. 20,448[r])			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores		— 21	+ 7
Postal receipts*	$ 16,384	+ 10	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 420,775	— 32	— 49
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 19,071	— 2	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 22,677	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	— 1	+ 9

For explanation of symbols, see page 23.

City and Item	Sept 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
PARIS (pop. 24,551[r])			
Retail sales	.....	— 1	+ 1
Apparel stores	.....	+ 41	+ 22
Automotive stores	.....	— 1	— 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	.....	— 27	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 153,351	— 78	+122
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,466	— 2	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,649	+ 44	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	— 3	.....
PASADENA (pop. 22,483)			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,815	+ 6	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 921,510	+ 13	— 15
Employment (area)	439,600	+ 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	95,675	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	**	— 6
PHARR (pop. 8,690)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,193	+ 19	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 133,730	+521	+265
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,158	— 20	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,976	— 22	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	— 4	— 3
PORT ARTHUR (pop. 82,150[u])			
Retail sales	.....	— 14	+ 19
Food stores	.....	— 19	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	.....	— 16	— 7
Postal receipts*	$ 41,321	+ 10	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 278,457	— 9	— 37
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 66,862	— 3	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 46,036	+ 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	— 6	+ 25
Employment (area)	89,300	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	29,450	— 2	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	3.5	— 12	— 5
ROCKDALE (pop. 4,550[r])			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,632	— 22	— 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,925	— 95	— 93
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,297	— 13	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,312	— 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.4	— 13	— 6
SAN ANGELO (pop. 62,359[r])			
Retail sales	.....	— 9	+ 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	.....	+ 2	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 238,633	— 36	— 38
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 50,548	+ 7	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 41,074	— 3	— 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	+ 9	+ 26
Employment	23,600	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment	3,000	**	+ 5
Percent unemployed	4.6	— 2	+ 10
SEGUIN (pop. 14,000[r])			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,702	+ 7	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 31,026	— 41	— 66
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,836	+ 2	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,078	— 5	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.8	.....	+ 24
SAN ANTONIO (pop. 449,521[u])			
Retail sales	.....	— 8	— 3
Apparel stores	.....	+ 5	+ 2
Automotive stores	.....	— 6	+ 15
Drug stores	.....	— 7	+ 2
Eating and drinking places	.....	— 14	— 3
Food stores	.....	— 14	— 9
Furniture and household appliance stores	.....	— 10	**
Gasoline and service stations	.....	+ 5	+ 26
General merchandise stores	.....	— 15	+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	.....	— 14	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,880,190	— 40	— 19
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 495,166	— 7	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 344,572	+ 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	— 7	+ 15
Employment	186,500	**	**
Manufacturing employment	22,150	— 1	— 5
Percent unemployed	3.8	— 7	+ 19
SHERMAN (pop. 25,855[r])			
Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores	.....	+ 13	+ 24
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	.....	+ 5	+ 25
Postal receipts*	$ 22,807	+ 3	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 465,126	+134	— 56
SLATON (pop. 5,036)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,328	+ 4	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 129,100	+1131	+160
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,182	.....	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,420	.....	+ 4
Employment (area)	44,500	+ 2	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,350	**	— 5
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	— 4	**
SNYDER (pop. 14,111[r])			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,751	+ 5	— 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 224,536	— 8	+291
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,918	+ 5	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 16,089	— 2	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	+ 7	+ 8
SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,890[r])			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	.....	— 2	+ 24
Postal receipts*	$ 5,796	+ 11	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 132,350	+185	+738
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,620	.....	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,169	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	.....	+ 3
SWEETWATER (pop. 13,619)			
Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores	.....	— 19	— 1
Postal receipts*	$ 8,250	— 25	— 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 52,950	— 42	— 87
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,603	+ 4	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,212	— 1	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	+ 9	— 3

For explanation of symbols, see page 23.

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

City and Item	Sept 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Aug 1957	Percent change: Sept 1957 from Sept 1956
TAYLOR (pop. 9,071)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores		— 26	+ 12
Postal receipts*	$ 6,302	— 4	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 28,920	— 27	+ 25
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,272	+ 8	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,674	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	— 1	+ 23
TEMPLE (pop. 33,912r)			
Retail sales		— 11	+ 11
Drug stores		— 3	+ 11
Eating and drinking places		— 13	+ 6
Food stores		— 17	+ 4
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 25	— 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 34	— 2
Postal receipts*	$ 24,218	— 11	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 87,118	— 68	+125
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 19,718	+ 3	— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 30,098	+ 4	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.0	— 1	— 15
TEXARKANA (pop. 31,051r)			
Retail sales		— 15	— 4
Apparel stores		+ 15	— 15
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 22	+ 22
Postal receipts*§	$ 36,567	— 10	— 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 79,352	— 69	— 44
Bank debits (thousands)§	$ 39,494	— 1	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 16,121	— 3	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover§	14.0	— 2	+ 4
Employment§	31,550	— 1	— 7
Manufacturing employment§	4,490	— 6	— 15
Percent unemployed§	8.4	+ 1	+ 12
TEXAS CITY (pop. 23,000r)			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 9	+ 16
Postal receipts*	$ 15,034	+ 2	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 238,000	— 12	— 27
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 24,530	+ 3	— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 24,500	+ 3	— 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	+ 8	+ 12
Employment (area)	49,600	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,790	— 2	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	5.7	+ 2	+ 2
TYLER (pop. 49,443)			
Postal receipts*	$ 52,398	— 10	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,234,879	+171	+ 44
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 80,814	— 1	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 60,728	+ 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	+ 1	+ 5
VERNON (pop. 12,651)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,674	+ 17	— 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 43,100	+ 91	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,223	— 12	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,525	— 1	— 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.3	— 11	+ 9
VICTORIA (pop. 49,164r)			
Retail sales		— 20	— 13
Automotive stores		— 19	— 17
Eating and drinking places		— 6	+ 9
Food stores		— 10	— 6
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 31	— 20
Gasoline and service stations		— 10	+ 2
Lumber, building materials, and hardware stores		— 41	— 14
Postal receipts*	$ 24,609	— 7	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 244,055	— 56	— 82
WACO (pop. 101,824r)			
Retail sales		— 9	— 3
Apparel stores		+ 19	— 6
Automotive stores		— 18	+ 3
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 2	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,882,705	+ 75	— 16
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 88,754	— 5	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 63,015	**	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	— 6	+ 3
Employment	49,300	+ 2	+ 2
Manufacturing employment	10,160	+ 1	+ 9
Percent unemployed	3.1	— 18	— 3
WEATHERFORD (pop. 8,093)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,359	.....	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 39,500	— 82	+339
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,408	— 3	+ 44
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,307	**	+ 50
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	— 2	.....
WICHITA FALLS (pop. 103,152r)			
Retail sales		— 18	+ 1
Automotive stores		— 20	+ 4
Furniture and household appliance stores		— 14	+ 22
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores		— 21	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,668,545	+235	+210
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 98,428	— 1	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 105,283	+ 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	— 1	+ 6
Employment	38,200	**	**
Manufacturing employment	3,660	— 1	+ 4
Percent unemployed	3.4	— 8	**

*Postal receipts for Midland are for calendar month of September. Other cities' receipts are for period from August 24 to September 20. Percentage changes are for comparable periods.

‡Money on deposit at the end of the month, but excludes deposits to the credit of banks.

¶Reported by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Houston, for Harris County.

§Figures include Texarkana, Arkansas (pop. 19,733) and Texarkana, Texas (pop. 31,051).

rRevised for use by the Texas Highway Department.

u1950 Urbanized Census.

**Change is less than one-half of one percent.

BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

	Sept 1957	Aug 1957	Sept 1956	Year-to-date average 1957	Year-to-date average 1956
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY					
†Texas business activity, index	191	201	177	197	190
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index	86	86	97	85	94
Ordinary life insurance sales, index	351	331	266	340	270
Wholesale prices in U. S., unadjusted index	118.0	118.3	115.5	117.4	113.7
‡Consumers' prices in Houston, unadjusted index	.....	122.1	.....	121.2	117.2
Consumers' prices in U. S., unadjusted index	121.1	121.0	117.1	119.8	115.7
Income payments to individuals in U. S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate)	$ 346.5	$ 346.8	$ 331.1	$ 342.3	$ 323.3
Business failures (number)	25	38	29	....	26
TRADE					
Total retail sales, index	183*	192*	165	183	162
Durable-goods stores	172*	175*	139	165	144
Nondurable-goods stores	189*	200*	178	192	171
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores	71.4*	65.9*	70.7	67.2	66.8
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores	34.8*	35.7*	33.8	37.3	36.6
PRODUCTION					
Total electric power consumption, index	376*	371*	334	344	307
Industrial electric power consumption, index	370*	350*	337	360	322
Crude oil production, index	118*	120*	128	133	132
Crude oil runs to stills, index	143	146	142	147	150
Gasoline consumption, index	.....	190	174	172	174
Natural gas production, index	.....	186	185	186	184
Industrial production in U. S., index	144	145	144	144	142
Southern pine production, index	.....	111	109	107	121
Cottonseed crushed, index	70	86	117	113	126
Construction authorized, index	190	199	161	199	181
Residential building	196	188	135	194	172
Nonresidential building	194	182	204	205	225
Construction contracts awarded (thousands)	$116,408	$129,553	$131,496	$143,932	$147,293
AGRICULTURE					
Farm cash income, unadjusted index	100	81	114	67	79
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1909–14=100	265	271	248	266	250
Prices paid by farmers in U. S., unadjusted index, 1909–14=100	296	295	287	295	284
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U. S. prices paid by farmers	90	92	86	90	88
FINANCE					
Bank debits, index	225	238	205	231	217
Bank debits, U.S., index	199	207	176	200	186
Reporting member banks, Dallas Reserve District:					
§Loans (millions)	$ 2,449	$ 2,432	$ 2,444	$ 2,410	$ 2,427
§Loans and investments (millions)	$ 3,979	$ 4,012	$ 3,809	$ 3,914	$ 3,793
Adjusted demand deposits (millions)	$ 2,570	$ 2,625	$ 2,595	$ 2,635	$ 2,645
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands)	$ 63,050	$ 74,367	$ 59,383	$ 83,521	$ 79,700
Federal Internal Revenue collections (thousands)	$176,608	$241,550	$154,967	$244,857	$226,456
LABOR					
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands)	2,493.5	2,489.1	2,442.3	2,464.9	2,393.3
Total manufacturing employment (thousands)	486.0	489.0	475.8	485.6	469.4
Durable-goods employment (thousands)	240.0	242.8	230.0	241.1	224.3
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands)	246.0	246.2	245.8	244.5	242.9
Total nonagricultural labor force in 17 labor market areas (thousands)	1,887.5	1,878.6	1,840.8	1,868.4	1,810.8
Employment in 17 labor market areas (thousands)	1,815.3	1,804.3	1,774.9	1,788.9	1,735.8
Manufacturing employment in 17 labor market areas (thousands)	373.0	376.2	373.1	377.1	361.0
Total unemployment in 17 labor market areas (thousands)	71.6	73.2	65.1	79.0	73.4
Percent of labor force unemployed in 17 labor market areas	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.0

All figures are for Texas unless otherwise indicated. All indexes are based on the average months for 1947–49, except where indicated; all are adjusted for seasonal variation, except annual indexes.

Employment estimates have been adjusted to first-quarter 1956 benchmarks.

* Preliminary.

† Based on bank debits in 20 cities, adjusted for price level.

‡ Index computed for February, May, August, and November only.

§ Exclusive of loans to banks after deduction of valuation reserves.